PRICE 10 CENTS

18 APRIL, 1896

# The Outlook

## A·Family·Paper

Library of Drury College MAR 1897

EDITORIAL:

Cuban Affairs ..... 693
New Mexico as a State ..... 693
Political Conventions ..... 694
The Raines Law ..... 694
Louisiana Outrages ..... 694
Greater New York ..... 695
The Case of Mr. Knapp ..... 696
Death of M. Tricoupis ..... 696
The "Olympian Games" ..... 696
True Americanism ..... 697
American Interests in Turkey ... 697
The Salvation Army Schism .... 698
Concerning Plagiarism ..... 699
The Best Always ..... 699

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES:

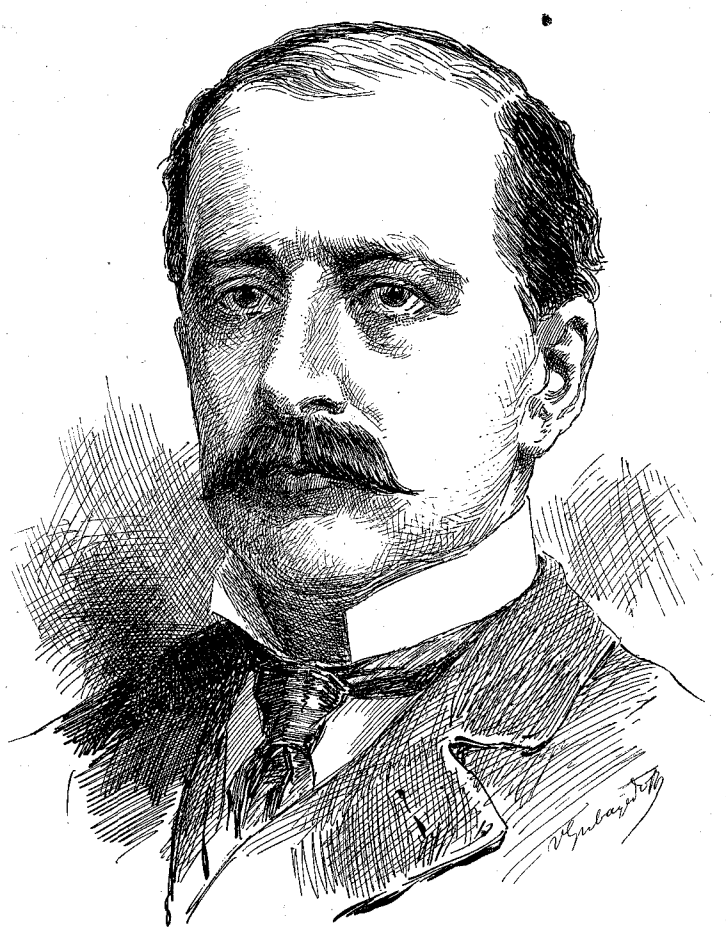
Rights and Wrongs of Labor and Capital ..... 700
By an Employer of Labor
The Bible and the Child ..... 702
By the Rev. R. F. Horton, D.D.
Work and Play ..... 703
By Hamilton W. Mabie
The Brotherhood of Man ..... 704
By Lyman Abbott
Church Centers ..... 707
By Kate Bond
Deborah's Teapot ..... 707
By Virginia W. Cloud
The Game of A B C ..... 709
By Martha B. Banks

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

A New Parish House ..... 710
The Division in the Salvation Army 710
The Salvation Army in India .... 710
The King's Daughters ..... 710
English Churches and Arbitration 711
Count Tolstoi's Doctrine ..... 711

BOOKS AND AUTHORS:

A Patriot Vindicated (Hosmer), .. 712
Professor Green's "Genesis," etc., etc ..... 712



Charilaos Tricoupis
Ex-Prime Minister of Greece. Died April 11

THE OUTLOOK CO. · CLINTON HALL · ASTOR PLACE
NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Illustrated Monthly Magazine Number of The Outlook will be published next week

**Cincinnati Musical Festival** By Henry E. Krehbiel. With Twenty-four Illustrations. This year's Festival will be held May 19–23. The history of the Cincinnati Festival is closely interwoven with that of musical development in this country. Its educative influence has been of high value. Mr. Krehbiel, who is well known as one of the ablest musical critics of the country and as a writer and lecturer on musical topics, tells the story of the founding and growth of the Festival in an interesting way, and gives an account of what may be expected this year. Among the many pictures are portraits of Madame Nordica, Madame Klafsky, Marie Brema, Ben Davies, Plunket Greene, and other artists who will take part in this year's Festival, together with those of many famous singers who have appeared in former years, of Theodore Thomas, the Director, and of the officers of the Association. Exterior and interior views of the Cincinnati Music Hall (the latter from the first drawing made of the newly remodeled audience hall) are also included.

**Prescott's Centenary** By Kenyon West. With Thirteen Illustrations. May 4 of the present year is the hundredth anniversary of the birth of William H. Prescott, the famous American historian, author of "Ferdinand and Isabella," "The Conquest of Mexico," and "The Conquest of Peru." This centenary is the occasion of a readable personal and critical sketch of the historian by Kenyon West, the well-known magazine writer. Most of the illustrations are now printed for the first time and are from originals kindly furnished by living representatives of the Prescott family. They include several rare portraits of Prescott at different ages, portraits of his father and mother, pictures of the Prescott houses at Pepperell and Salem, Prescott's study, etc., etc.

**Bicycling for Women** By Robert L. Dickinson, M.D. With Eleven Illustrations. Dr. Dickinson's article on this subject in the March Magazine Number of The Outlook has been pronounced by experts the best thing that has appeared from the hygienic standpoint. In his second article Dr. Dickinson takes up the subject of women's dress in bicycle-riding, treating both its æsthetic and hygienic aspects. The illustrations are chiefly from photographs expressly taken for this article.

**New Orleans** "The Higher Life of New Orleans." By Miss Grace King. With Twenty-six Illustrations. The editors consider themselves fortunate in securing for the series of articles on "The Higher Life of American Cities" one on New Orleans by Miss Grace King, who is so closely identified with that city. Miss King's recent book on New Orleans has been received by the press and the readers of the country with warm approval. In subject, manner of treatment, and illustration this will be found one of the best of this series.

**John Wesley** By the Very Rev. F. W. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury. With Ten Illustrations. One of the greatest of English Churchmen here treats the most famous of Methodists with warm admiration and intense sympathy. Dean Farrar has rarely, if ever, written more eloquently than in this tribute to John Wesley's power and character. The illustrations give an excellent pictorial view of Wesley's life and surroundings.

**Kate Carnegie** By Ian Maclaren. Another installment of the novel of Scottish life and character by the author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier-Bush" and "The Days of Auld Lang Syne" will appear in the April Magazine Number of The Outlook.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# MACMILLAN & COMPANY'S NEW BOOKS

*NOW READY.—Mr. F. Marion Crawford's New Novel*

## ADAM JOHNSTONE'S SON

BY

## F. MARION CRAWFORD

Author of "Casa Braccio," "Katharine Lauderdale," "Saracinesca," etc. With twenty-four full-page illustrations by A. Forestier. One volume. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

*BY THE SAME AUTHOR*

**CASA BRACCIO.** 2 vols. 12mo, buckram, $2.00. | **THE RALSTONS.** 2 vols. 12mo, buckram, $2.00.

The following 12mo, cloth, price one dollar each:

**KATHARINE LAUDERDALE.**
**MARION DARCHE.**
**A ROMAN SINGER.**
**AN AMERICAN POLITICIAN.**
**PAUL PATOFF.**
**MARZIO'S CRUCIFIX.**
**SARACINESCA.**
**A TALE OF A LONELY PARISH.**
**ZOROASTER.**
**DR. CLAUDIUS.**
**MR. ISAACS.**
**PIETRO GHISLERI.**
**DON ORSINI.** A sequel to "Saracinesca" and "Sant' Ilario."
**THE THREE FATES.**
**THE WITCH OF PRAGUE.**
**KHALED.**
**A CIGARETTE-MAKER'S ROMANCE.**
**SANT' ILARIO.** A sequel to "Saracinesca."
**GREIFENSTEIN.**
**WITH THE IMMORTALS.**
**TO LEEWARD.**
**CHILDREN OF THE KING.**

*MEMOIR OF HENRIETTE RENAN.*

*By the Author of "Origin of Christianity," "Life of Jesus," etc.*

## Brother and Sister

A Memoir and the Letters of Ernest and Henriette Renan. Translated by LADY MARY LOYD. With two portraits and many illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $2.25.

"The whole book fills you with the impression that life is well worth the living, and that, in spite of all, there is a love which, like sunshine and spring showers, makes the field blossom with rare flowers. I commend the volume most heartily, and can assure you that, whatever may be your opinion of Renan as a theologian, you must bow the head before him as a noble soul and grandly gifted man, reverend, loyal, and brave.—*Rev. George H. Hepworth in the New York Herald.*

*JUST READY*

*An Important New Book of Travel and Exploration.*

## Through Jungle and Desert:

**TRAVELS IN EASTERN AFRICA.** By WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER, A.M. (Harv.), F.R.G.S., Honorary Member of the Imperial and Royal Geographical Society of Vienna. With numerous Illustrations from Photographs taken by the Author, and Maps. 8vo, cloth, $5.00.

Mr. William Astor Chanler's description of his Travels and Explorations in Eastern Africa forms one of the most deeply interesting books published in recent years. Mr. Chanler and his companion, Lieutenant von Höhmel, himself a noted explorer, were the first white men to penetrate into many of the regions here described, and the account of their adventures and perils, their achievements and their misfortunes, forms a narrative fascinating, not alone to the traveler and the scientist, but also, and more especially, to the sportsman and to the lover of exciting romance.

## THE WORKS OF FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE

Edited by ALEXANDER TILLE

**Vol. XI. The Case of Wagner; The Twilight Idols; Nietzsche contra Wagner**

Translated by THOMAS COMMON. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2.00. This sole authorized edition of "Collected Works of Friedrich Nietzsche" is issued under the supervision of the Nietzsche-Archiv at Naumburg. It is based on the final German edition prepared by Dr. Fritz Koegel, by direction of Nietzsche's relatives.

*** Friedrich Nietzsche, Ph.D., Emeritus Professor of the University of Bale, is one of the most prominent representatives of that movement of contemporary opinion to which Huxley gave the name of the New Reformation. Within the last ten years he has acquired an influence over modern Continental culture equaled by no philosopher since Hegel. His works have created an independent school of thought; and in Germany, Austria, Holland, France, and Scandinavia a whole literature has sprung into existence bearing directly upon his work. Although his adversaries are as many in number as his followers, his significance has been recognized by the institution of courses of lectures on his philosophy at various German universities.

*New Volume*

**CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SERIES**

GENERAL EDITOR, - - - - - - - - G. W. PROTHERS, M.A.

## The United States of America, 1765-1865

By EDWARD CHANNING, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History in Harvard University. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

*New Volume*

**PERIODS OF EUROPEAN HISTORY—Period VI.**

GENERAL EDITOR, - - - - - - - ARTHUR HASSALL, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Oxford.

## The Balance of Power, 1715-1789

By ARTHUR HASSALL, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Oxford, author of "Bolingbroke," "Louis XIV. and the Zenith of the French Monarchy," etc. Period VI. 12mo, cloth, $1.60, *net.*

### The Principles of Sociology

An Analysis of the Phenomena of Association and of Social Organization. By FRANKLIN HENRY GIDDINGS, M.A., Professor of Sociology, Columbia University in the City of New York. 8vo, cloth, $3.00, *net.* (Columbia University Press.)

### Social Rights and Duties

**Addresses to Ethical Societies.** By LESLIE STEPHEN, author of "History of English Thought in the 18th Century," "Hours in a Library," etc. 2 vols. 16mo, cloth, $3.00. (The Ethical Library.)

### An Examination of the Nature of the State

A Study in Political Philosophy. By WESTEL WOODBURY WILLOUGHBY, Ph.D., Lecturer in Political Economy in the Johns Hopkins University. 8vo, cloth, $3.00.

*JUST READY*

## AN ETHICAL MOVEMENT

A Volume of Lectures, by W. L. SHELDON, Lecturer of the Ethical Society of St. Louis. 12mo, cloth, $1.50. (Uniform with Kidd's "Social Evolution.")

The lectures have a peculiar significance as showing the attitude of mind of one who has made of ethics a religion. They indicate how far ethics can take the place of theology as an inspiring force to a certain class of minds, and they illustrate the transition from an accepted orthodox faith to this ethical idealism, showing to what an extent such a change may or may not alter or influence one's general religious beliefs, and also pointing out the degree in which this standpoint may modify one's views about social or political institutions.

### An Ambassador of the Vanquished

Viscount Elie de Goutant-Biron's Mission to Berlin, 1871-1877. By the Duke DE BROGLIE. Translated, with Notes, by ALBERT D. VANDAM, author of "An Englishman in Paris." 8vo, cloth, pp. 282, $3.00.

### The Pilgrim, and Other Poems

by

SOPHIE JEWETT (ELLEN BURROUGHS)

16mo, cloth, $1.25.

### The Rules of Golf

Being the St. Andrew's Rules for Game, Codified and Annotated by J. NORMAN LOCKYER, C.B., F.R.S., and W. RUTHERFORD, Honorary Secretary St. George's Golf Club. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents; or in paper cover, 50 cents.

## THE BROWNINGS FOR THE YOUNG

Edited by FREDERIC G. KENYON, Late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. 16mo, cloth, 40 cents.

*** "The selection is intended especially for young readers who may not yet have made acquaintance with these poets in a more complete form; but if it should come into the hands of their elders, I would bespeak the favor of all lovers of ROBERT or ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING for an undertaking, the effect of which may be, it is hoped, to increase the number of those who share their devotion."—*Preface.*

### The Traditional Text of the Holy Gospels

Vindicated and Established by the late JOHN WILLIAM BURGON, B.D., Dean of Chichester. Arranged, Completed, and Edited by EDWARD MILLER, M.A., Editor of the Fourth Edition of Dr. Scrivener's "Plain Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament" and Author of "A Guide to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament." 8vo, cloth, pp. xx. + 317, price $3.50, *net.*

### A Synopsis of the Gospels in Greek

After the Westcott and Hort Text. By the Rev. ARTHUR WRIGHT, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Cambridge, Author of "The Composition of the Four Gospels." 4to, cloth, pp. xxv. + 168, price $2.00, *net.*

### Sermon Preparation

Recollections and Suggestions by the Bishop of Ripon, the Dean of Norwich, the Dean of Canterbury, Archdeacon Sinclair, Canon Tristram, Prebendary Webb-Peploe, the Rev. H. C. G. Moule, the Rev. F. J. Chevasse, the Rev. W. H. M. Aitken, the Rev. A. J. Harrison, the Rev. H. Sutton, and the Rev. A. R. Buckland. 12mo, cloth, pp. viii. + 230, price $1.00.

# MACMILLAN & CO., 66 Fifth Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# A Great Silk Sale at Retail

## in Both Our Stores.

This will comprise much of our very large Wholesale Silk Stock; the reserve product of our Clifton Silk Mills; late deliveries from other domestic manufacturers, and consignments from France and Switzerland.

Every grade and style will be included; among them over 3,000 pieces of Plain and Fancy Black Silks and Satins; 7,000 pieces of Fancy Silks, Figured Indias, Fancy Taffetas in Pekin and Chené effects.

This immense collection of silks—the greatest we have ever had—will be on sale in our Two Stores, beginning this week.

## James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway & Eleventh Street. New York City. Twenty-third Street.

---

### National Bicycle Board of Trade

# AFRAID OF VICTORS!

### Highest Tribute ever paid to a Bicycle!

New York, March 25th, 1896

Mr. W. C. Pawley,
Sec. Jersey City Y. M. C. A.

The National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers hereby sanctions a public exhibition of cycles, accessories and sundries, at the Y. M. C. A., March 27th and 28th.

This sanction is granted on the express understanding that no exhibition of VICTOR BICYCLES will be permitted.

Yours truly,
R. L. COLEMAN, President.

(*Sanction granted for cycle show at Jersey City.*)

Acknowledged at last by our competitors:

That Victors cost more to build.
That Victors are made of better material.
That Victors show better workmanship.
That Victors run easier.
That Victors wear longer.
That Victors are worth more than other bicycles.

**Why not ride the best?**

## OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

New York. Boston. Detroit. Denver.
San Francisco. Los Angeles. Portland, Ore.

---

# The Unscrupulous Merchant

who tries to make you believe some other skirt binding is as good as

S·H·& M·
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding

should be taught a lesson—buy it elsewhere.

*Look for* "**S. H. & M.**," *on the Label,* and take no other.

**If your dealer will not supply you we will.**

Send for samples showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.

---

# THE STAMP OF QUALITY

*The Liberty*

When you see it on your wheel, you know you have the best

THE LIBERTY CYCLE CO
4 Warren Street, New York City

---

$1 LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN $1

Solid Gold Pen—Hard Rubber Engraved Holder—Simple Construction—Always Ready—Never Blots—No better working pen at any price.

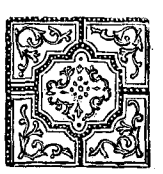
Mailed complete, boxed, with filler, for **$1.00.** Your money back—*if you want it.* **Agents Wanted.**

**LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN CO., Room 5, 108 Fulton St., New York**

---

"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME." CLEAN HOUSE WITH **SAPOLIO**

---



# STAMPED STEEL CEILINGS

DECORATIVE, DURABLE, AND BEST

for Dwellings, Churches, or Business Houses. Ceilings of any shape, old or new. Send for Catalogue.

**H. S. NORTHROP, 29 Cherry St., N.Y.**


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Outlook

A Family Paper

Volume 53 Saturday, 18 April, 1896 Number 16

THE President is not compelled to take any action on the recent resolutions of Congress touching Cuban affairs, and his failure to do so would not involve any disrespect or discourtesy to that body. It would simply mean that, in accordance with the uniform procedure in such matters, the Chief Executive is using his discretion and acting upon his own judgment. All kinds of conjectures have been made as to the President's probable course. It has been announced, with a good deal of circumstantiality, that he has decided not to recognize the insurgents as belligerents, but to propose mediation to Spain. This proposition is said to have been elaborated in a dispatch to Minister Taylor, in which the President proposed mediation on our part looking to a settlement of the differences between Spain and the Cubans; called attention to the correspondence between the State Department and the Madrid authorities twenty-six years ago, when Spain promised certain reforms in Cuba which have not been introduced; and declared that the present rebellion is more serious and widespread than any in recent years, that the rebels practically control all Cuba except the neighborhood of Havana, and, finally, that this Government acts only from the kindest motives in urging a pacific settlement of affairs at issue between Cuba and the mother country. The sending of such a dispatch has, however, been denied with considerable definiteness, and it is impossible at this moment to make any authoritative statement with regard to the matter from such knowledge as is possessed outside the Administration circle.

❀

In any event, the President owes it to himself and to the country to investigate thoroughly the condition of affairs before taking any decisive action. It is very significant that in the discussion in both Houses of Congress it was practically impossible to secure any facts. There were countless assertions; there was practically no evidence. It will be impossible to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans unless the President finds some head of the insurrectionists to deal with, and we suspect that the endeavor to find that head will be a chase around Robin Hood's barn. The people of the country take very little interest in the matter, not because of any lack of sympathy with an oppressed people who are trying to throw off a tyranny, but because they are unable, for lack of information, to make up their minds as to the real state of affairs in Cuba. A guerrilla warfare so loose that it is conducted by almost unrelated groups of insurgents not only fails to present the salient points of organized action and a tangible head with which a Government can deal, but it may promise very little for the future welfare of the country. The misgovernment of Spain in Cuba has been very great, but one can imagine even worse things in that unfortunate island. The worst government is better than no government at all, and it is questionable whether the success of the insurgents in Cuba would not substitute anarchy for tyranny. Under these circumstances the people of the United States are not willing to jump in the dark, and the President will have public sentiment behind him if he acts with the greatest deliberation.

❀

In a surprising way, the House Committee on Territories has voted to report favorably the bill for the admission of New Mexico. Of the six votes in favor of the bill five came from anti-silver Republicans, among whom were Mr. Lefever, of New York, Mr. Scranton, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Perkins, of Iowa. The word seems to have gone out that the party managers, Messrs. Platt, Quay, and Clarkson, support the bill, and that it must be pushed as a piece of party strategy. It may be that from this standpoint those back of the bill have judged rightly, though the success of similar party strategy in the past has been at least questionable. The question, however, is not the prospective effect of this measure upon the Republican party, but its prospective effect upon the Union. Were Statehood essential to local self-government, the 180,000 people of New Mexico would be entitled to it. But local self-government is permitted under Territorial government. The chief privilege conferred by Statehood is equal representation in the United States Senate. The Nation at large ought to be convinced either that the Territory has a right to such a representation, or that the interests of the Union will be helped thereby. Upon neither of these grounds can the admission of New Mexico be demanded. Its aggregate population is barely that of a Congressional district, and the section to which it belongs is already disproportionately represented in the National councils. The people of New Mexico cannot demand equal representation as a matter of right. Still less can they claim it on the ground of the National interests. Admission to the Union is admission to the partnership of States, and New Mexico is the least desirable partner ever proposed. The population of Wyoming is only one-third as great, but that population, in the first place, is American, and, in the second place, is intelligent. Next to Nebraska, Wyoming is more free from illiteracy than any State in the Union. There is little more danger that Wyoming will become a rotten borough than that Vermont will become one. The population of New Mexico, on the other hand, is foreign and illiterate. Forty-five per cent. of its white population over ten years of age can neither read nor write English or Spanish. The percentage fitted for American citizenship is so small that the proposal to give this population five times its proportionate representation in the National councils is little short of preposterous.

❀

One of the dangers incidental to the admission of Utah as a State into the Union is emphasized by an address on the subject of Church and State, signed by eleven of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

twelve Apostles, seven members of the First Council of the Seventies, and three Presiding Bishops. Only a telegraphic abstract of this address is before us, but, according to this abstract, while the officers disclaim desiring any union of Church and State, they insist that no officer of the Mormon Church can be permitted to accept any position or nomination without first applying to the proper authorities and securing their approval. To maintain proper discipline and order in the Church, says this manifesto, such a rule is deemed absolutely necessary. In accordance with the principles of this document, Moses Thatcher, one of the twelve Apostles, who accepted the nomination for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket without the consent of the Church authorities, was deposed from his office of Apostle in the Church. We do not think that there has been any action by the Roman Catholic Church in this country so directly assuming the right to dictate the political action of its members. It is evident that the Mormon Church means, if it possibly can, to control the vote of the faithful, and to use all the political influence of the Church through its members to promote Church interests as interpreted by the Mormon hierarchy. The danger of a revival of polygamy in Utah is probably small, but the danger of a hierarchical control of the politics of that State is very considerable for some time to come.

❀

The Rhode Island Republican Convention adopted a platform explicitly in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard, and elected delegates to St. Louis friendly to Mr. Reed. The Oregon Republican Convention adopted noncommittal resolutions on the currency question, and elected McKinley delegates to St. Louis. The Utah Republican Convention adopted a free-coinage platform, and elected unpledged delegates, who are understood to favor Senator Cameron or Senator Allison. In the Congressional Conventions of the week, even those as far East as New Jersey, Mr. McKinley's previous lead was maintained. In Kentucky he seems to be completely victorious over Governor Bradley, and in Illinois he has developed so much greater strength than Senator Cullom that the latter's retirement from the race is not improbable. In the Democratic ranks the question of candidates is still in the background. In the county conventions held last week in the Central and Southern States the free-coinage wing of the party was exceptionally successful. In Alabama the nomination of the free-coinage candidate for Governor was insured; while in Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, and Michigan the local conventions without exception seem to have adopted free-coinage resolutions. The most unexpected victory of the free-coinage elements, however, was that won at the Illinois Prohibition Convention, where the free-coinage plank was adopted by a considerable majority, in spite of the opposition of those who personally favored free coinage but resisted a plank certain to divide the party. In the municipal elections held during the week in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, the Republican party very nearly held its majorities of two years ago. Among these municipal elections the only important one was that in the city of Chicago, where the Municipal Voters' League elected nearly two-thirds of its candidates to the Board of Aldermen. An account of this signal victory for good government appears in our department of Municipal Progress.

❀

The Court of Appeals in New York last week rendered a decision the first reports of which brought dismay to those who believe that temperance legislation should bear alike upon all classes. The Court was reported to have held that a club maintaining a bar was not engaged in the liquor traffic, but merely providing a method by which its members could each drink his own liquor as he would in his private house. Such a decision, it was argued, would nullify the provision of the Raines Law taxing clubs at the same rate as saloons. What the Court held, however, was merely that under the old law clubs were not regarded as engaged in the liquor traffic; and this decision no one who has examined the old law will for a moment question. The Legislature has an undoubted right to tax club bars or leave them untaxed; just as it has an undoubted right to tax saloons or leave them untaxed. Under the old law it exercised its option to discriminate in favor of the drinking-places of the comparatively rich. Under the new law it exercises its option to tax all alike. The disappointment of the week to the friends of the Raines Law came, not in the action of the courts, but in that of Governor Morton and State Excise Commissioner Lyman. Governor Morton seems to have decided that the manifest intention of the Raines Law to keep the appointment of the excise officials a matter of patronage was more binding upon him than the general provision of the new Constitution requiring that State appointments, "wherever practicable," shall be governed by civil service rules. The appointments of his subordinates have accordingly been made without competitive examinations, and in a way generally satisfactory to the machine. In the city of Brooklyn, where a public official has ignored the new provision of the State Constitution in a similar way, several private citizens have appealed to the courts to prevent the payment of salaries to his appointees. It is to be hoped that similar action will be taken with reference to the appointments made by the State Excise Commissioners, and that the courts will be asked to decide whether or not the Constitution has been violated.

❀

According to Democratic as well as Republican reports, the election outrages in Louisiana have this year been more than usually infamous. The chances of success for the Republican-Populist fusion ticket have made some of the negro-hating elements afraid to rely exclusively upon the customary methods of securing victory. In some of the French parishes, where race hatred has always been the most intense, the Acadian element has organized as "White Supremacists," and filled the country with armed bands to keep the negroes from registering. Negroes who have persisted in registering despite the threats of these mobs have been taken from their homes at night and flogged, while those who have resisted the mobs attacking their homes have been shot down. According to one Democratic report, the results in the Parish of St. Landry up to the middle of last week had been briefly as follows: Nine persons had been killed, fourteen had been shot more or less seriously, and perhaps three hundred had been whipped—and whipped severely; the parish priest of one town had been driven out for denouncing the murder of one of his parishioners; Archbishop Janssens, on behalf of the Catholic Church, denounced the atrocities, and Governor Foster sent a company of militia to the parish to check the lawlessness; but neither the Archbishop nor the Governor had been able to secure obedience from his supporters; in the country towns there was order, but in the country districts there was still a virtual reign of terror. It is to be hoped that the situation is not so serious as this report indicates; but one is forced to believe almost any election outrage possible in Louisiana, after Congressman Boatner's open confession a few weeks ago that 6,000 votes out of 7,200 counted for him in four negro parishes were fraudulent. Some of the New Orleans newspapers promise that the adoption of the pending con-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

stitutional amendment disfranchising illiterates will prevent the repetition of such disgraceful scenes; but there are many signs that the Democratic politicians have abandoned the fight on behalf of this amendment, which would disfranchise almost as many Acadians, whose votes they get, as it would negroes, whose votes they count without getting. The abuses will perhaps continue until, as happened in the case of the Lottery, the conscience of the State is aroused to protest against the infamy.

❀

While the bill for the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn under a charter yet to be formed, and not to be submitted to the people who are to live under it, has been before the Mayors of those two cities for their consideration, another bill has been introduced into the New York Assembly providing for consolidation under terms much more American and much more reasonable. It provides for a commission similar to that named in the previous bill, differing from it, however, by requiring that of the nine members of the commission only three shall be appointed by the Governor, and three by each of the Mayors of the two cities affected. The previous bill gives the appointment of all nine commissioners to the Governor. What is more important, however, by far, is the provision that the consolidation shall not be effected until the charter has been formed by the commission, submitted to the people of the two cities, and adopted by them by a majority vote. That is a reasonable and righteous measure. We believe it will be approved by the great majority of citizens of both cities. There is a growing judgment in favor of consolidation, but there is a strong and profound conviction that consolidation should be effected by republican, not monarchical or absolutist, methods. The objection made in certain quarters that the number of persons familiar with the details of a charter is small, and the number capable of mastering them not very large, is equally applicable to every form of referendum. Of the voters of New York State, by whose suffrage the Constitution was adopted two years ago, probably only a small proportion mastered all the various provisions on which they were required to pass judgment; but the great majority did comprehend the fundamental principles, and in respect to all minor details were guided by the judgment of others in whose moral probity and intellectual ability they had confidence. The present bill has been formally disapproved by the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn for the reason stated above—namely, that the charter should be framed before the act of consolidation is adopted. An attempt will be made to pass the bill over these vetoes.

❀

Attention has already been directed in these columns to the bill introduced by Senator Ellsworth into the New York Senate, which practically transfers the control of the Niagara Falls Reservation from a Commission in whose integrity the public has every reason to have the fullest confidence, to a Commission which is suspected, with very good reason, of being altogether too pliable an instrument in the hands of a political machine. There has been a very widespread protest against the measure on the part of the newspapers of the State as opening the way, first, to turning over a number of important positions demanding independent action to small politicians, and, second, as opening the way for an invasion of the integrity of the Reservation. In spite of this protest, the State Senate has received a favorable report of the committee to which the Ellsworth bill was referred, and has ordered it to a third reading, which looks very much as if the Senate intended to pass the bill in the face of the obvious dangers to which it exposes the greatest piece of natural scenery in the State. The Republican party in the State is not in a position in which it can afford to disregard public opinion. It is in power, and will be held responsible. It behooves the Republican party, therefore, to regard the sentiment of the State with regard to the Ellsworth bill. Any attempt to destroy the non-partisan control of the Reservation, tack it on to a political machine, or to invade the territory of the Reservation for commercial purposes, will be quickly and bitterly resented by the constituents upon whose favor the Republican party depends for its continuance in power. The people of the State have gone a long way towards abdicating their political functions by placing them in the hands of a boss, but those who act upon the inference that the abdication is permanent will awake some day to find themselves disastrously mistaken.

❀

A committee of the New York State Board of Charities has for some months been investigating the affairs of the Ladies' Deborah Nursery in New York City. This is an institution maintained without fees and by trifling donations, and without endowment. It receives from the Excise Fund of the City of New York $40,000 per annum. With this income it maintains four hundred children. It has secured valuable real estate by purchase. It occupies one building owned by its President, for which it pays a generous rental. The President owns another building which is occupied by the firm supplying meat to the institution. One of the managers supplies the milk and the bread. There is no membership, and the officers elect themselves. Investigations show conclusively that large sums have been paid for salaries, building, furniture, and improvements; and small sums for the care, clothing, education, and general treatment of the children. Gross carelessness in regard to the care of the children, physically and mentally, has been proven. The children in the institution have been reported as in good health, when examination has revealed the presence of disease. Perhaps the worst evil in connection with the institution is that the children are kept until they are sixteen years of age, the manager claiming that they cannot place them out. The income which this institution receives is on a per capita basis—the most dangerous basis possible for the maintenance of any institution that is not directly under State or municipal supervision and control. This is not the only institution maintained by funds based on a per capita allowance from the State which is defective and extravagant in administration. While human nature remains what it is, the temptation to overcrowd for the sake of increasing the income is very great. Surely no class in the community should receive more careful, just, and wise treatment than the dependent children who are without parents, or, what is even worse, are in the keeping of ignorant, indifferent, or depraved parents. The institution referred to has been the object of complaint and criticism for years, but only recently have formal steps been taken to investigate its affairs by people in authority. The committee of the State Charities Aid having the matter in charge have been most careful, painstaking, and conservative in their work.

❀

The violence with which Ahlwardt, the anti-Semitic leader and agitator, was treated in Hoboken last week will be sincerely regretted by all Americans. If this country means anything, it means the free opportunity for a man to express his opinions, no matter how offensive they are, so long as they are not subversive of public order. The Hebrews who made the attack made the great blunder of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

importing Old World methods into a country which detests the kind of argument which results in broken heads and jaws. But a man who in this age attempts to stir up race prejudice and revive race antagonisms must not complain if he evokes the meanest passions of men and suffers from their violence. Knocking a man down for expressing opinions with which we do not agree is a survival of savagery, but it is precisely this stage of development to which Ahlwardt and men of his type appeal when they endeavor to excite antagonism against the Jew. Ahlwardt, the Jew-baiter, is an anachronism. There is no place for him in this civilization or on this continent. Such an agitation as he is conducting depends for its success upon the presence of a very ignorant population, and that population Ahlwardt will not find in America. He has suffered violence, not at the hands of Americans, but at the hands of those men whom he is traducing. The violence is greatly to be regretted, but, so far as he is concerned, the most rudimentary consistency will keep his lips closed. He has evoked that which has befallen him.

❀

Interest in the Turkish provinces in Asia Minor has centered during the past week in the case of Mr. George P. Knapp, a missionary of the American Board at Bitlis. In the confusion of contradictory statements which have followed one another morning and night only one fact seems to be perfectly clear, and that is that the Turkish authorities have expelled Mr. Knapp from Bitlis on a charge of exciting sedition, and that the missionary was obliged to leave in such haste that he was unable to take his family with him. Mr. Riddle, the Chargé d'Affaires at the United States Legation, at once made a vigorous protest against the action of the Government, and threatened to sever diplomatic relations unless the order of expulsion was revoked. The utmost concession, however, which the Turkish authorities appear to have granted was their promise to put Mr. Knapp in the hands of the American Consul at Alexandretta. It is believed in many quarters that this is the first step toward a general expulsion of missionaries from these provinces, and that Turkey is now feeling her way, and has taken this action for the purpose of sounding foreign opinion and discovering how far she can go. Editorial comment on the general situation is made in another column.

❀

The death of M. Tricoupis, whose portrait appears on the first page of The Outlook this week, removes from European politics a very striking and interesting man, and from the politics of Greece the foremost and soundest of native statesmen. For many years past Italy has been governed by two men—the present Prime Minister, the Marquis di Rudini, and Signor Crispi; Spain has been governed by Canovas or Sagasta; in like manner the fortunes of Greece have been in the hands either of M. Tricoupis or of M. Delyannis, the present Premier. These two statesmen represented widely different views of policy. M. Delyannis has much more of what is commonly known as national ambition. That is to say, he stands for a showy policy, for pan-Hellenic aggrandizement, for a larger army, a larger fleet, and a more aggressive attitude towards Turkey. It has happened, therefore, as it always happens when such a policy is carried out, that whenever M. Delyannis has gone out of office he has left a deficit in the treasury and a considerable increase of the national debt of a country which has been for some time past on the verge of bankruptcy. M. Tricoupis, on the other hand, has insisted upon the further development of the country along both industrial and political lines before attempting to take a more prominent position in European affairs. If his policy had prevailed, Greece would have attained a higher internal organization and practiced an economy which would have indefinitely postponed, if not absolutely averted, the present disastrous condition of Greek finances. M. Tricoupis was a man of strong convictions, resolute will, unblemished personal integrity, and a solid and far-sighted view of the needs of his country. It happened to him, therefore, as it must always happen to such a man, that he was at times extremely popular, and at other times an object of popular hatred and distrust. People do not like the application of clear, clean common sense to national affairs at all crises. M. Tricoupis was not only a man of remarkable ability, but he had had rare opportunities for acquiring the kind of education which a Greek Premier ought to have. Like Mr. Gladstone, he was not popular at court. His speech was too frank, his attitude too independent. He was not without his faults, but in losing him Greece loses its foremost man.

❀

In the modern revival of the ancient Olympian games American athletes have acquitted themselves worthily, and have won in fair competition many of the most important prizes. The more cordially, therefore, can we all recognize the supreme fitness of the fact that the twenty-six-mile race from Marathon to Athens (over the route by which the news of the defeat of the Persians was brought) should have been won by a Greek peasant. The contests, as a whole, have been, we judge from cable accounts, successful both as an international athletic meeting and as a picturesque suggestion of the memorable ancient festivals. For sensible and practical reasons, there has been no attempt to reproduce very closely the old Olympian scenes. Fifteen centuries have elapsed between the present so-called 776th Olympiad and its last predecessor. Naturally there is some incongruity to the scholar who reads in his daily newspaper cabled accounts of bicycle-races, shooting-matches, and stop-watch records, all couched in modern sporting terms, and thinks of the religious solemnity of the Olympian games of ancient Greece. Yet the stadion at Athens—Olympia itself was obviously impracticable for the purpose—must have been no mean substitute for its prototype. It was built on the site of Athens's ancient stadion, at a cost of over $100,000, through the munificence of Georgius Averoff, a Greek merchant of Alexandria; it has the lower courses of seats laid in marble, will seat 30,000 people, and incloses a course 670 feet long by 109 feet wide. It is hoped that in it may be witnessed regular annual national contests, and that it may incite the modern Greeks to that love of activity and endurance which their ancestors possessed in such a splendid degree, but which, truth to say, is somewhat lacking in the descendants. In the stadion and on the slopes above it from fifty to a hundred thousand persons were gathered last week. The King of Greece and his family and court, titled and famous visitors from many countries, the citizens of Athens, travelers in search of the novel and the picturesque, and thousands of the common people looked on while representatives of many nations strove in fair and courteous emulation for the mastery and for the wreaths of olive made (it is asserted) from leaves taken from the self-same grove whence came the wreaths with which the victors were crowned when Phidias's gold and ivory statue of Zeus still stood in the Olympian valley, and when the heralds of the international truce to be observed during the games journeyed almost to the ends of the then known world inviting contestants and guests.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## True Americanism!

There are in this country a class of renegade Americans who sometimes venture to criticise National habits, manners, opinions, and attainments, instead of loyally declaring on all occasions that everything American is the very best of its kind in the world, and that effete and outworn Europe has nothing to show at all comparable with it. It is true that Emerson said that "our friends are those who make us do what we can;" implying, of course, that they serve us most loyally who do not give us lying flattery, but who constantly urge us to do our best. It must be remembered, however, that Emerson was an American who had been corrupted by contact with other races. He had lost touch with true Americanism. He actually thought we still had lessons to learn in this broad and glorious land, with its teeming prairies, its school-houses shining like lights across the richest continent in the family of continents, its great cities, so clean, wholesome, beautiful, and perfectly governed, inhabited by the noblest race of freemen the sun ever shone on! Emerson's contact with the thought and art of Greece, India, and other old and exhausted countries had so disintegrated his patriotism that he actually thought it loyal to feel pained when low standards were set up and vulgar things said and done in this country! And he had so completely lost sight of real love of country that he sometimes spoke very plainly about American manners and principles, and urged people to mend their ways. Lowell was another of these misguided and corrupted Americans who confuse love of country with a certain kind of idealism, and who feel ashamed of their countrymen when vulgar, low, and dishonest things are done. There are, we are pained to observe, many others of like views and sympathies; men who, for some reason, are impelled to see things as they are in their relation to so-called principles of morals and taste, and who cannot lie as a matter of patriotism.

There is need of definite action to preserve pure Americanism in this country. We need, in the first place, to make it clear that a true American cannot have ideals; he must harbor no foolish notions about making free government synonymous with pure, efficient, and able government. He must accept things in America as they are, and declare, on all occasions, that the world has never seen anything so perfect before. The more cheap and vulgar a thing is, the more passionately must he declare that it is the choicest product of a faultless civilization; the more subversive of all true freedom a thing is, the more unqualified must be his declaration that it is liberty incarnate. He may live in a city ruled by an oligarchy of thieves, and in a State which is helpless in the hands of a boss; but he must never permit himself to recognize the fact that a city like Berlin is ruled honestly, justly, intelligently! Is not Berlin under the rule of an Emperor? Away with those base Americans who are so unpatriotic as to think that Berlin or Paris or Birmingham are better governed than New York, Boston, or Chicago are, or have been in the recent past! Facts? What are facts to the true American, who loves his country more than truth itself!

We need, in the second place, to protect our young people against all foreign influences. American boys and girls have, unfortunately, a passion for knowledge; they want to be educated. But education is the very thing we must withhold from them; for education is fairly saturated with foreign influence. There is the Bible; that is of Hebrew origin, and there are many things in it which are subversive of American habits, aims, and conditions. It is, indeed, a shameful thing that we have tamely taken a religion of foreign origin instead of making one for ourselves. Then there are the classics in all languages—Æschylus, Plato, Marcus Aurelius, Virgil, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe—every one of them foreigners! Then there are the text-books in science, philosophy, history, philology—almost all of them written by foreigners. It is disheartening to find how subservient we have been to a past which was entirely in foreign hands! We must stop educating our children; we must never let them visit Europe; we must wall ourselves in from all contact with the world. True Americanism will cost something; but if we can really bring it to full bloom we shall produce something the like of which has never been seen before.

## American Interests in Turkey

These interests are not only unjustly threatened; they have been already outrageously attacked. The attacks are part of a deliberate purpose to destroy all American interests in Turkey and drive the resident Americans from the land. These interests are, it is true, of a purely philanthropic and benevolent nature. The motive of those who support them in this country, as well as of those who carry them on, is simply one of helpfulness—directly to the various races reached, and indirectly to the Ottoman Empire which rules over them all. But this ought to be a reason for their more vigorous defense—certainly not for abandoning or slighting them.

The extent of American interests imperiled is far greater than most uninformed Americans imagine. Their development has absorbed the life-energy of five hundred and fifty trained and carefully selected American men and women, and has covered a period of seventy-five years. There are about two hundred and twenty-five Americans now engaged in these enterprises. From the first, about ten million dollars, accompanied by good wishes and prayers and sacrifice, have been given by the American people for this work. They still contribute nearly a quarter of a million annually, and would gladly continue to do so.

This expenditure of men and money has been greatly influential in indirectly stimulating progress along every line in Turkey, and has also brought forth large direct results. The number of copies of the Scriptures, in various languages, entire or in part, circulated in Turkey since 1821 is about three million, and of other books and tracts about four million. Weekly and monthly newspapers have been published in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Greek, and Bulgarian. Churches (or at least regular preaching) have been established in nearly four hundred and fifty places, at which the average congregations have reached forty thousand. The number of schools of all grades, including five colleges, is six hundred and twenty-one, with twenty-seven thousand four hundred students. There is a well-equipped American Medical School and Hospital at Beirut, and American physicians throughout the land treat yearly many thousands of patients at a nominal sum, very often gratuitously.

These are the interests which Turkey is bent on uprooting, first, because the Turk, incapable of progress himself, is unwilling that his Christian subjects should advance, lest they escape from his control; and, second, because he does not wish to be embarrassed by intelligent foreign witnesses of his cruelty and corruption. The opposition has been gradual, but constant and increasing. First, the censorship of the press, both as regards papers and books, was made more arbitrary and severe. Then for a Mohammedan child to attend a Christian school was declared a crime.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Next, many schools were closed, and no new ones allowed except by permit from Constantinople, which it was impossible to get. Even repairs on schools and churches are not permitted. No exception was made in favor of the sacred office of the physician. The American diploma of Dr. Grace N. Kimball was taken away on the pretext of having it approved, and then her great medical work among the poor women and children of Van was stopped, even the drugs being sealed up, lest the Christians might be benefited and foreign influence increased. In January, 1895, the situation was known to be so serious that Congress authorized the establishment of United States Consulates at Erzerum and Harpoot. Able and trained officials of the State Department were sent out from this country to fill these places last July, but on their arrival the Sublime Porte simply refused to recognize them or allow them to proceed to their posts, which they could easily have reached. By their presence they would probably have prevented the outrages upon Americans which were soon to follow.

Such was the situation previous to the outbreaks of last fall. The effort was then made, in connection with the massacres, to so intimidate the missionaries as to drive them from their homes, their work, and the people who clung to them for protection. But the only American that they succeeded in scaring was the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Constantinople. He exhausted every effort to get them out of the country, but, to their credit be it said, not a man or woman yielded. Finding that they would not run away, Mr. Terrell became very active in demanding protection for his fellow-countrymen at their posts, and this the Sultan readily provided, as he did for all other foreigners, in order to avoid serious complications with their governments. But during the massacre at Harpoot the opportunity was improved by the Turks of taking another step forward, in plundering and burning eight of the buildings belonging to that great center of American activity. This outrageous act was clearly done with government sanction, for both artillery and infantry participated in the attack. It was an experiment to ascertain the temper and the policy of the United States. Emboldened by the successful destruction of the plant at Harpoot, the Seminary at Marash was also set on fire by soldiers a little later. But in neither case has the United States taken such prompt and vigorous action as the case demanded. Nearly five months have been allowed to elapse, but not one cent of indemnity has yet been obtained, and it is not understood that the punishment of the guilty officials has even been demanded.

The methods of the Porte are shown in the recent report of the recall of the Turkish Minister at Washington. This could not be for any fault of his, for he has been very successful socially and as a Turkish press-agent, which are his principal functions. It was simply a clever move of the Sultan to still further mystify and embarrass the authorities at Washington, in the hope of anticipating and checking any more vigorous policy on their part in connection with the return of Mr. Terrell.

In such a crisis both prudence and principle demand a bold, unflinching course. The Turk cannot be conciliated any more than the tiger; but he can be cowed. He will not yield to argument or entreaty, but he will yield to force the moment he sees that it will be resorted to if necessary.

The issue is perfectly clear; and it ought not to be confused. It is not whether foreign missionary work is beneficent or otherwise. It is not whether a call for armed protection by or on behalf of the missionaries is consistent with the teachings of Jesus Christ. With neither question has the Government anything to do. If, under our treaties with Turkey, or under international law irrespective of treaties, the American missionaries are pursuing a lawful business in Turkey, it is the duty of our Government to protect them, and if necessary to spend its last dollar and call out its last soldier for that purpose. And it is its duty to afford such protection, without waiting to be asked. "I am an American" should be as much a safeguard in the nineteenth century as "I am a Roman" was in the first. The Outlook has no sympathy with pseudo-Americanism. It is opposed at all times to the defiant and warlike spirit. But, whatever the vices of Americans, they are not cowards; and if the country has to choose between the cowardly policy that palters and dallies and compromises with the unspeakable Turk, and the even Quixotic bravery which rushes in to defend the American flag and name from imaginary slights and humanity at large from real or fancied wrongs, it will prefer the second as the lesser crime of the two.

In the name of America, and in the interests of its sacred honor, we demand of our Government a far more vigorous policy than it has thus far shown in defense of American life, property, and rights in the land of the Crescent.

## The Salvation Army Schism

We give on another page the salient features in the Declaration of Independence of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth. It was right to make such a Declaration. It should have been made at the time the Volunteers were organized. By that organization the Booths appeal to the American people for support, and the American people have a right to know why they should support the Volunteers.

The gist of this Declaration has been anticipated by The Outlook. The Army has broken in pieces because it was an autocracy, administered in an autocratic spirit. Such an organization is, in our judgment, foreign to the spirit not only of our country but of our age. If the Salvation Army learns the lesson which this schism has taught, and is henceforth administered in an unautocratic and free spirit, if liberty of administration is given to its departmental commanders in details, and their counsel is taken in matters of comprehensive importance, it may have a long life of usefulness. If it does not learn this lesson, either this schism will be followed by others, or its Commanders will be men and women without self-respecting ability, and it will fail for that reason. If the Booths carry a like autocratic spirit into the Volunteers, that body will fail; if they concede to their subordinates the same liberty in administration which they have claimed for themselves, it may well prove a useful addition to our religious organizations.

We do not well see how any American can doubt the right of the Booths to withdraw from the Salvation Army if they found its autocratic organization so administered that, in their judgment, its Christian usefulness was imperiled and impaired, and no protests were available to secure a change in policy. Nor do we see how any Protestant who asserts the right of Luther to organize a new Church when he withdrew from the Church of Rome, or any Puritan who commends the Puritans for starting a new Church in protest against the autocratic methods of the Church of England, or even any Salvationist who thinks General and Mrs. Booth had a right to leave the Methodist Church and start the original Salvation Army, can consistently deny the right of Mr. and Mrs. Booth to start the Volunteers. All that Christian charity demands is that both organizations should be carried on

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

without strife or vainglory, that the only rivalry should be a generous rivalry in good works.

## Concerning Plagiarism

It is often difficult to harmonize the charity which rejoiceth not in iniquity with the justice which refuses to condone it. We are as little able to sympathize with the spirit of a clergyman who rushes into print with an indictment of a brother clergyman for having preached another sermon as his own, as we are to understand the spirit of the offender who destroys his own self-respect and hazards his good reputation by offering to his people as original the sermon of a minister whom he would not receive into his pulpit. The public exposure which has overtaken the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, of New York City, might be suffered to pass without comment by this journal, were it not indicative that pulpit plagiarism is a more common sin than we had imagined. In this particular case the offense is somewhat aggravated by the plea which is offered in palliation. It would be legitimate for a tired minister to take into his pulpit another man's sermon and announce to his congregation that he would read it to them in lieu of one of his own; but to offer his fatigue as his excuse after the plagiarism has been detected indicates a moral obtuseness of perception which we may hope is rarely experienced, as it is rarely seen.

The more one studies ethical questions the more he becomes convinced that it is difficult, if not impossible, to draw sharp moral lines. Morality inheres in the spirit rather than in the deed. It is difficult to say what is plagiarism and what is not. Indeed, what is plagiarism in one may be an unconscious act of memory in another; and the same apparent act be commendable in one and condemned in another. The essence of plagiarism is dishonesty. It is a sin of vanity, sometimes commingled with intellectual laziness. The plagiarist desires applause for a service which he has not rendered, for a work which he has not wrought. Any and every attempt to pass off upon others as original what has been borrowed is dishonest. Speaking broadly, any use of the forms of another's thought, the method of his expression, the rhetorical dress, is plagiarism. But one may also be a plagiarist if he takes another's thought and robes it in language of his own. If his conscious endeavor is to induce his readers or his hearers to believe that he has thought out what others have given to him, he is guilty of dishonesty. Of course, all public teachers borrow their thoughts from one another, or from teachers of the past. Truly original thinkers are very rare. Truly original thoughts, even in the original thinker, are very rare. All that most of us do at any time, all that any of us do most of the time, is to take the thoughts of others and by meditation make them our own, revitalize them, and then reproduce them. In writing, when we are conscious of our indebtedness to another, it is comparatively easy to acknowledge the debt by a footnote, parenthetical reference, or quotation-marks. In spoken address this is not so easy, and the public speaker, intent upon producing a moral impression on his audience, will often hesitate to deflect their attention from the truth to a consideration of its original author by an interpolated parenthesis. He whose self-respect prevents the desire to seem to be what he is not; he whose pride of character, not to say his moral principle, makes decoration in another's plumes abhorrent to him, never need fear falling into the sin of plagiarism. He may use the current coin of the intellectual realm without fear. He who is conscious of desiring popular applause, he who is even willing to be called greater, wiser, or better than he is, cannot take too much heed lest he fall; cannot be too careful to give public credit for the thoughts, as well as the forms of expression, which he has consciously borrowed from others. And, however hard it may be to say it, it is nevertheless true that he who uses another man's thoughts as though they were his own, that he may procure an undeserved reputation by passing them off as his own, is as truly dishonest as the man who filches a purse from the pocket or a loaf of bread from the bakery, and in some respects is the worse of the two. The man who does this even in a moment of weariness, and under an apparent constraint of necessity, brings reproach not only on himself but on his profession.

## The Best Always

A very characteristic story of Mr. George William Curtis was lately told in "The Bookman." The narrator was discussing the question of public speaking with Mr. Curtis, and that distinguished and charming speaker gave some reminiscences of his own early experiences on the platform. He said, among other things, that when he found he was likely to be called upon to make public addresses he went to a speaker of some local reputation and asked him for hints. This gentleman told him, in the first place, never to fear his audiences; a speaker, he said, ought to hold himself superior to his audience. "I did not know much about speaking then," said Mr. Curtis, "but I knew by instinct that that was fatal advice. I reversed it. I have always made it a point to respect my audiences thoroughly; for I have believed that a great number of those who listened to me could speak as well as I if they had had the same opportunities of education on the platform." This story illustrates a quality in Mr. Curtis which his audiences never failed, consciously or unconsciously, to feel and recognize. His perfect courtesy toward those who listened to him was not assumed; it was a part of the man's nature, and it secured instant response. It won the confidence of audiences, and it gave the speaker a way of access which would not have been open to a nature less sincere and less respectful of the nature of others. It was characteristic of Mr. Curtis that he not only treated his audience but the occasion and the theme with the highest possible respect. He never fell below his own highest level by any lack of attention or any failure to treat with proper reverence a real opportunity. He always put his best work and expressed his best self in whatever he attempted to do.

The fallacy which Mr. Curtis detected in his early adviser is a fallacy which wrecks a great many men. There is no greater fallacy than the assumption that a man can measure accurately the value of an opportunity, that he can determine how much or how little truth and excellence he ought to give to an audience. These are beyond the knowledge of the wisest man. There is but one safe course, and that is always to do one's work in the best way and to put one's best powers into every form of activity. The speaker who discriminates between a small audience and a large one, who is careless and slovenly if he has a few people before him, and who puts forth his best effort only when he has a crowd, has not learned either the moral or the intellectual value of speaking. He shows his ignorance of the fundamental law of art and of life, and, sooner or later, his violation of that law will react in his own loss of power and of the confidence of those to whom he appeals. In every occupation there is but one safe rule, and that is always to do one's best.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Some of the Rights and Wrongs of Labor and Capital[1]

By an Employer of Labor

ARGUE as they may, neither philosophers, theologians, economists, publicists, politicians, nor demagogues can establish, on grounds of pure reason, a theory of inalienable rights which will stand the strain of application. The most palpable example of the discrepancy between principle and practice may be found in the adoption, as the basis of our National life, of that tenet of the French *doctrinaires*, condensed by Jefferson into the thrilling aphorism, "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." For though the proposition seems to be a truism, yet when it was accepted as the fundamental principle of our liberties, negroes were held as slaves in every one of the united revolting colonies, and to-day no Chinese laborer may enter the country, and no Chinaman, be his social and intellectual status ever so high, may be enrolled as a citizen. In speaking, therefore, of rights and wrongs, relative and not absolute terms are used; for though there is an absolute rule of right and wrong, when it comes to be applied to practice amidst the bewildering complexities of life and the shifting conditions of progressive eras and changing methods of trade, there is fair ground for honest difference of opinion as to its application. He is a bigot who is not amenable to argument and conviction, and is not willing to admit that his views may be open to doubt.

In this very arena of capital and labor there are good men and true arraigned on opposite sides, but they hold obstinately to their contradictory opinions. Both cannot be right. Neither, probably, is entirely and altogether right. There is right and wrong on both sides. Were the leaders less wedded to abstract theoretical axioms and conclusions, more diffident of their own judgment, and more willing to weigh with unbiased minds the arguments of their adversaries, and put themselves in their opponents' place, the first long step would be taken towards the reconciliation of their differences.

If we review the field of human industry, we need not search far ere we detect the movement of the economical forces which have led to the modern conflict between capital and labor. There have been in the past agrarian revolts, and revolts of the poor against the rich, and of the oppressed against his oppressor. There have been trade and workmen's combinations. Under the Trade Guilds the workers in various handicrafts, masters and men, united to maintain prices, and to fix wages, and protect themselves against home and foreign competition. Insensibly, however, the Guilds became associations of powerful masters against their weaker employees, and these assumed a more or less offensive position. But the antagonism was not acute. There were also great corporations in the centuries preceding our own—such as the Hudson Bay Company, and the East India Company in England, and the Compagnie des Indes, and John Law's Mississippi scheme, organized in France to develop its North American colonies. But these were exceptional associations, organized for exceptional purposes, and operating under special charters. Not till the introduction of steam displaced hand labor, and the universal application of steam-power to all the arts and industries of civilized man increased indefinitely man's capacity of production, was there any need for a Joint Stock Companies Act, and not till capital had thus combined was there an exciting cause of Trades-Unionism, as we understand it to-day. To steam is in no small degree due the extension of the suffrage in England and other great industrial countries, which are thus brought into close contact with universal suffrage here. Thereby the legislative power has passed largely into the hands of the working classes, certain severe laws against conspiracy have been repealed, and modern trade-unionism has been legalized. It would be unfair, however, to attribute the relaxing of penal statutes and the greater freedom of both political and economical combinations solely to the compulsion of votes. This same more intimate intercourse of country with country and closer contact of class with class, effected by steam, has created a keener feeling among mankind of kinship and brotherhood than ever existed before, and has thus strengthened the bonds of humanity. It is easy to argue to the contrary, and to accentuate the argument by many a sad illustration; but it is not so easy to show what a monstrous agency for strife steam would be, had not these higher and holier impulses taken wider and firmer hold of the human conscience.

Gradually, under the influence of steam, the workshop, where master and man worked side by side and educated apprentices to fill their places, gave place to the factory, in which the master became merely the directing agent, and the workman the hireling, not his associate. And, now that the steam-driven carriage and the steam-propelled ship well-nigh obliterate distance, and convey the raw material of manufacture from the uttermost parts of the earth, the factory has become endowed with capacity of expansion often beyond the resources of the individual owner. To enable him to respond to the demand, he offers to share his business with others who contribute capital only, and not skill. Thus his factory, which has grown out of a workshop, becomes a huge manufacturing enterprise, supported by hundreds of shareholders who know absolutely nothing of the processes of manufacture carried on, and take no part in the business management. This the shareholders delegate to the board of directors, who in most instances know as little of the technical details of the operations carried on within the mill or mills as do those whose money they administer. They, in their turn, therefore, shift the active administration upon a manager; he even, as the field of his duties expands, is obliged to relegate some of his functions to departmental agents, who alone come into contact with the men, and who, having been generally workmen themselves, are too often lacking in tact and consideration. And so the distance widens between the real employer, the capitalist, but nevertheless the lineal descendant of the master workman who owned his own shop and used his own tools, and the actual operative—the lineal descendant of the skilled mechanic or dextrous handicraftsman, who formerly shared the shop and some of the trade secrets and business confidence of his employer.

Side by side with, in fact as a necessary consequence and as necessary a cause of, the growth of the corporate factory system, has sprung up another group of great corporations, whose business is to supply our cotton spindles, our flouring-mills, and our great iron and steel foundries with the fuel and raw material of manufacture. Few individuals possess wealth sufficient to build a transcontinental line of railroad or to equip a fleet of steamers to circumnavigate the globe. The wealth of many, handled by a few men of supreme business capacity and technical training, can alone successfully accomplish the feats of constructing and operating these stupendous enterprises. Whether this wealth should be the wealth of the whole community, forcibly levied as a tax by the Government, which would administer it for the good or evil of all; or the wealth of a comparatively small number of the community, voluntarily intrusted to a board of directors, is the real point in dis-

[1] A second article on this subject by the same writer will soon be published in The Outlook. The author of these articles has been the president of a railroad, the organizer and chief support of a large Governmental institution, and is now the president of a corporation employing a thousand people. Ably seconded by his stockholders, he has built up an ideal village. There are a free school, a free library, and free medical attendance. There is no "free rum," however, and the fine hospital counts no "dipsomaniacs" among its patients. There is a company store in the town, but no one is compelled to trade there, and so cheap and excellent are the goods that no other stores have been able to compete. There has never been a strike among the people who serve this Company.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pute between the Socialists and the adherents of the existing system. To discuss that question in all its bearings would carry us far adrift of our immediate purpose. Whatever the future may have in store, for the present the prevailing organization of society holds possession of the opinions and the purses of the community at large, and will not be summarily changed. It has its disadvantages. It is not operated without inflicting hardships and perpetrating wrongs; but, on the other hand, it has worked a revolution, tending on the whole to the welfare of mankind at large. And therefore the policy of the calm and the wise is to trace the evils it occasions to their source, and remove their cause with as little shock to the body politic as possible—a course of practice as sound in politics as in medicine or surgery, and decidedly safer than to experiment with a heroic method of treatment which is sure, if it does not cure, to kill the patient.

But to return to that phase of the evolution of modern trade that more immediately concerns us. No sooner is a new and remunerative branch of industry inaugurated, or a lucrative outlet for capital discovered, than too many of the world's industrious ones, and too much money owned often by the world's idle ones, seek to profit by it. Then competition begins. But competition invariably means, sooner or later, excessive production and lower prices. With declining prices commences the struggle to maintain profits, or even balance expenditures, by reducing cost. As one of the main items of cost is the pay-roll, wages are cut, and war with labor begins. Then capital, combined in joint stock companies, is face to face with labor combined in trades-unions.

To avoid this sequence of evils, or at any rate to minimize the depressing results of acute competition and avert the inevitable catastrophe, companies enter into combinations, and confide the management of their business and the sale and distribution of their products to trusts. In like manner railroads and steamboat lines form associations which fix rates and divide either traffic or profits, or both. These and other ingenious arrangements are invented to check over-production, to maintain a standard of high prices and rates, and to enable the employer to pay higher wages. All this, in whole or in part, they sometimes succeed in doing, but not without creating subsidiary evils and ulterior disastrous consequences which it is not our province to discuss.

Be, however, the evils of the combination of incorporated capital what they may, some check to unbridled competition would seem to be indispensable. The manufacturers as well as the operatives demand it. The manufacturer ties up the competing companies into a trust, the operative forces his representative in Congress to pass measures which restrict immigration, and the Socialists propose as a remedy State ownership of the sources, of the machinery, and of the transporting facilities of manufacture. A less radical remedy will probably be found in keener scrutiny by the State of the affairs of all large corporations possessing State privileges, and on which the public depends for life and comfort; a more stringent control of their operations; penal laws against stock-watering and all fictitious increase of capital and limitation of their profits. Such measures are being enacted here and elsewhere, and as experiments are being watched with intense interest—with extreme aversion by the capitalist class, and with ardent hope by many economists. They may lead up to State Socialism by training a body of State officials in the special knowledge necessary to supervise the huge enterprises which we see growing to larger proportions year by year, more especially if the result demonstrates that the State can be intrusted, without engendering uncontrollable corruption in its servants, with these complicated interests. Or some such measures, if devised and enforced, may so far correct existing abuses and avert future danger as to be accepted as a solution of the problem. Certainly the ease with which our gigantic trusts manage the numerous enterprises which pass under the control of a single board and one able manager, may fairly be urged as an argument in favor of an expansion of the same system, even to the extent of organizing those and all industries under State boards of ownership and control. But between even a good argument and the actual perpetration of so complete an overthrow of the whole fabric of society as Socialism involves, there lies so wide an ocean of principles, self-interest, and prejudice, that the Utopian schemes of Saint-Simon, Fourier, and Lassalle are as far from realization as the dreams of Sir Thomas More.

Be the outcome what it may, one effect of this co-operation of the great employers of labor in associations more or less elastic is that it enables them to oppose a more solid front to the demands of labor than so many isolated employers or corporations possibly could. It therefore encourages and almost compels in self-defense the labor classes to likewise combine their combinations and to organize their unions into leagues and associations, like the Knights of Labor under Powderly, and the American Railroad Association under Debs, and to meet for the discussion of their interests in parliaments like the Labor Congress of Great Britain and the annual assemblies of the Federation of Labor here.

Thus the movements of capital and labor most curiously follow parallel lines; and both movements are a pronounced revolt against individualism and the doctrine of *laissez faire*. As yet the leaders have marshaled their hosts too generally for battle. But, did a different spirit prevail, both armies, by means of these organizations created for war, would be quite as effective in maintaining peace.

Another irritating consequence has followed in the train of the steam-engine. The introduction of machinery has always resulted at the moment in the discharge of laborers. In the long run, machinery, by enlarging the field of consumption through reducing the cost, has given employment to myriads more than ever derived support from any craft carried on by hand. But every new device introduced into a mill is adopted with the specific intention of dispensing with human labor and supplanting it with mechanical energy. The human laborer thus displaced feels aggrieved. He anathematizes the cold steel which so ruthlessly deprives him of his means of livelihood and his family of their sustenance. Formerly he used to revenge himself by burning down the mill and tearing to pieces the new-fangled agricultural implements. As a body the working classes have grown wiser. There are never to-day riots organized to destroy machinery; but none the less, when a large steel-mill discharges five hundred men by introducing electric cranes, or a great railroad system discharges an army of men because it has laid down heavier rails, on which it can run heavier locomotives and freight-cars, and thus double the carrying capacity of the road with the same number of train-hands, it is not to be wondered at if the discharged men, who have to begin the battle of life afresh, not being political economists, look to a labor organization for support, and advocate illogical measures of relief.

The above summary gives a mere outline of a few of the features of the great revolutions wrought in the domains of manufacturing and transportation by steam.

It does not appear from the recital why it should have created such acute antagonism as it has between labor and capital. Few deny that it has, on the whole, worked beneficially to all classes. The contention that the rich have grown richer and the poor poorer, though eloquently and fervently preached by the advocates of the working classes, is not borne out by actual statistics. The standard of remuneration for work is higher than it used to be, and the standard of living by the community at large immeasurably higher. Yet the battle grows fiercer, and the discontent of the masses more menacing. But in this graduated raising of the standard is there not to be found an explanation? The mechanic is better off than was his forefather two generations back, but his master may have become a millionaire. Even if the proportionate betterment has been maintained by the two classes, the increase in the mechanic's wealth has made him merely independent, whereas the increase in the manufacturer's wealth has elevated him into a sphere where the habits of life, the love of luxury and refinement, and aspirations after a higher social standing have created sometimes a real and always an imaginary gulf between him and his workman. If they meet at

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

all, it is no longer on terms of sympathetic intercourse, for the workman supposes the rich man considers that he is bending to greet his inferior, and resents the imagined condescension as an insult. I am not a rich man and I am a hard worker. I therefore once applied for admission to the United Order of Workmen. I was refused; my fellow-workmen evidently imagined I had some sinister motive. They could not conceive that my object in life was the same as theirs—to work for the common good, while not indifferent to individual interests. This mutual suspicion sooner or later engenders antagonism. Thus drifting asunder, the employer arms and strengthens himself by strengthening his combination, and the workman joins the Union, where he finds kindred spirits, inspired by kindred interests and too often swayed by kindred prejudices and passions.

# The Bible and the Child [1]

## The Higher Criticism and the Teaching of the Young

By the Rev. Robert F. Horton, D.D.

To some of us it is a matter of amazement that the misunderstandings—I will not venture to say the misrepresentations—connected with this subject should be so persistent and obstinate. It taxes all our charity to find men, good men, presumably religious men, continuing to discuss the question in a spirit of blind and uninquiring prejudice. They will not take the trouble to learn what it is, about which they so confidently affirm. With a scorn which is the twin sister of ignorance, they seek to stamp out truth by humiliating and deriding its advocates. Were ever the genuine advocates of truth so intemperate, so denunciatory, so blind, and so ignorant as the men who have been loudest in the outcry against the Higher Criticism? The only parallel in history is the tone of the Pope—the infallible Pope—and even the Pope is nowadays more courteous. I hope it is not a severe judgment, but I believe this tone of anger and vehement anathema is found only, and can be found only, when men are defending positions which in their hearts they suspect to be insecure. When the foundations are suspected, the defenders will use any device to prevent an examination of them. If you propose to rest your religion on an infallibility of any sort, the only chance is to surround your infallibility itself with an inviolable ring which forbids criticism, and to resent any suggestion of doubt, dealing with it as impiety to be denounced, and not as argument to be met. Now, what is the issue in this long and excited controversy? It is simply this: Are we required to accept the Bible—just as it stands—as the voice of God in such a sense that to question any of its assertions is blasphemy, or to examine the composition of its books is an offense against the Holy Spirit who wrote it? Or, on the other hand, are we permitted and even required to study the books, and find out all we can about them, in just the same way that we deal with other literature, and then allow the voice of God to speak to us as it will through the books thus studied and understood?

The old orthodoxy, which these angry critics still accept, decided the question in the first way. The Bible from Genesis to Revelation was a smooth, consistent voice of God, like a Delphic Oracle. One was to read it as God's letter to the human race. If you came across any contradictions or inconsistencies, you were to attribute these to your own feebleness of apprehension, but never allow that there could be anything wrong in the book. Piety was to be proved by showing that the inconsistencies were harmonized. If, for example, it said in 2 Chron. xvii., 6, that Jehoshaphat "took away the high places and the Asherim out of Judah," and then in chapter xx., 33, "howbeit the high places were not taken away," it was a proof of reverence to the infallible Word to show how the high places were both taken away and not taken away by Jehoshaphat, because "the Word of God" cannot be broken. If in reading the Bible you came across sentiments of fierce retaliation or deeds of savage bloodthirstiness, against which a man of ordinary morality might naturally revolt, it was your duty to justify these sentiments because they were the Word of God, and to find excuses for the deeds because they were recorded without censure in the Word of God. You were not allowed to argue that because the sentiment was not godly it could not come from God, or because the deed was unchristian it could not be approved by God. That was treated as presumption, as judging God, as setting up the intellect against its Maker.

This was, and is, the decision of the old orthodoxy. And what is the result? Plymouth Brethrenism on the one hand and infidelity on the other. The simple fact is that this old view of the Bible is not justified by any assertion of the Bible itself, unless some misquoted and misapplied texts, which even ignorance hesitates to cite, are to carry the day—texts just as much misquoted, misapplied, as those which are supposed to support the Papacy; nor is that old view supported by any external authority of Church or Council, or even unbroken tradition. It is not consistent with the use which the New Testament writers made of the Old; and it goes to pieces, like a mummy brought into the fresh air, directly any unbiased mind begins to study and examine the Bible to see exactly what it is.

Now, of course I am not contending that the critics are right in their conclusions; all I say is that they are justified in their methods. Not only are we allowed, we are literally required, before the Bible can give its real message to the world, to bring every resource of scholarship, the examination and collation of manuscripts, the emendation of the text, the consideration of authorship and style, the internal evidences of dates, the witness of archæology and history, and above all the developed system of Christian life and teaching, to settle the exact bearing, relation, and authority of each book and each section of the Bible. Unless and until this is done, the Bible may be wrested, by selected citation, by ignorant confusion of dates and purposes and application, or by an arbitrary method of allegorizing, to teach just what each man wishes it to teach. And in place of the Divine Truth, which must be one and absolute, you have every man his own exegete, and every exegete his own Pope; and presently, as the system develops, you have the world rising up impatiently against these myriads of petty Popes, as it did once before against the imposing though effete single Pope. The answer to Popery is not that private judgment which makes every one an authority entitled to speak *ex cathedra* from the Bible, but that free, honest, and reverent study of the Scriptures, aided by all the best scholarship of the age, which tends more and more to make Biblical theology an intelligible and progressive system, and in its highest Christian development a final test and authority in religion.

It is no answer to the critical method to prove that Wellhausen has made mistakes—the critical method is not bound up with the infallibility of Wellhausen—or that Cheyne is arbitrary in fixing the dates of the Psalms. The only real refutation of it would be to furnish some proof from the Bible, or from God, that we are forbidden to make these candid inquiries into the structure of the literature; or, it you will, to show that the Christian religion is injured instead of being cleared and strengthened by the fearless use of those faculties which God has given us for the discovery of truth. Neither of these has been done. Indeed, I will venture to close with an illustration, which is one of a thousand easily adducible, to show how *religion* gains, if orthodoxy suffers, by the candid work of criticism.

Let us turn to the 137th Psalm. I suppose no one was ever so far blinded by tradition as to think that David was its author. It tells its own tale. It was written five centuries after David's time, by an exile in Babylon. But according to the traditional orthodoxy this exile psalmist was the penman of the Holy Ghost. He uttered the sentiments which God breathed into his heart and told him to commit to writing. Any of these verses might therefore be quoted as *the word of God*. That was the theory. And consequently it must be regarded as a beatitude pronounced by God on any man who should take the little innocent

[1] The first article in this series, by Dean Farrar, was published in The Outlook for March 21.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Babylonian children and dash them against the rock. It is not a sentiment that seems suitable in the heart of the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ; and the old orthodoxy must bear its own responsibility for maintaining a dogma which made such a conclusion inevitable. But there was a greater difficulty still. The Lord had spoken through Jeremiah xxix., 7, commanding the exiles to seek the peace of Babylon and to pray to him for it. How could the same God have breathed into the exile psalmist this cruel and bloodthirsty sentiment?

I need not labor the point to prove how religion gains, how the truth of God gains, how Christ's view of God is established, by a mode of handling the Bible which emphatically denies that this bitter thought of the exile was God's thought at all—a mode of handling the Bible which, instead of treating every passage in the Bible as the Word of God, seeks diligently to find and understand the Word of God, which is unquestionably there.

The Higher Criticism, we may depend on it, is of God, and, whatever is to be said of individual scholars, the *method* must prevail, to the lasting benefit of religion, of the Church, and of mankind.

When it is once realized that the result of criticism has been, and will be still more, not to lessen but to intensify the spiritual value and the teaching power of the Bible, it will be the plain duty of both parents and Sunday-school teachers to start in the instruction of their children from the position which criticism has securely established. The baseless dogma about the nature of the Bible must not be given to the children; the Bible itself must be given. But more. Not only must the Bible itself be given, but it must be given with so clear and convincing an explanation of what the Bible actually is that children may escape the "sunless gulfs of doubt" into which we and our fathers were plunged.

I have mentioned Psalm cxxxvii. as an instance of the spiritual illumination and the clearing of the ethical teaching which may be gained by fearlessly applying criticism to Scripture. I was very much affected by the words of a dear old friend, a faithful and loving Christian from his boyhood, who told me how a difficulty of many years' standing had been removed by my exposition of this Psalm. How could it be otherwise? What miserable confusion must be wrought in the mind of a child if he is taught that the awful imprecation, "Happy shall he be that taketh and dasheth thy little ones against the rock," is the Word of God! It is impossible, in the face of such an error, to give children a true idea of the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Nor can I forget the storms of unbelief to which I was subjected as a boy in preparing the Book of Judges for a Cambridge Local Examination. No pastor or master ever hinted to me that the deeds of treachery or blood in that book, wrought by men on whom the Spirit of God was said to have come, were not approved by God himself. I supposed that the dastardly deed of Jael was religiously praiseworthy, and that Samson must be a character that we should do well to copy.

I know, of course, that a large proportion of the boys brought up with me on the same principles of Biblical interpretation have actually become unbelievers—or, at least, callously indifferent to the Bible. A few like myself have been saved from that melancholy fate by the revealing light and truth which, under the hand of diligent critics, "have broken forth from the Word" in the last twenty years.

And if I may be pardoned another personal reminiscence, the first shock to faith which I received in Oxford was not from the so-called unbelief, or from the philosophical speculations of the University, but from preparing the Book of Acts for the entrance examination. It was in a shady room, looking out on the loveliness of the New College gardens, that I was confronted by the fact that the speech of Gamaliel referred to certain predatory outbreaks which did not occur until *after* the date of his speech. If I had encountered such an error in Thucydides or Livy, it would not have shaken my confidence in those great historians; but to meet with a historical slip in an Infallible Book shook the whole untenable foundation of my faith. I speak, therefore, from my own experience of sorrowful and unnecessary shocks to the religious life when I plead that a true view of what the Bible is should be placed before children from the beginning.

I think I must also mention an incidental injury which a wrong conception of the Bible has wrought in the training of the young. The unreality and tedium of much Sunday-school teaching, which issue in the children leaving early and imbibing a permanent dislike to the Christian Church, must have an explanation. It is easy to lay the blame at the door of the teachers. It is inadmissible to charge the fault on the Bible itself. Surely the mistake lies in the conception of the Bible which most teachers are themselves taught, and feel in their turn bound to teach. They have to smooth over and explain away the moral incongruities or the historical discrepancies of Old Testament Scriptures. They have to give an allegorizing meaning to passages which in the original intention could have had no such meaning. For instance, a worthy correspondent assured me, some years ago, that Esther was to him the most precious of books, because after much prayer it had been revealed to him that Ahasuerus is Almighty God, Mordecai our Lord Jesus Christ, and Haman the Devil. My correspondent is the editor of a widely read newspaper, and represents the orthodox ideas of Bible interpretation. But to teach children a view of that kind is fatal. It not only must destroy all respect for the Bible; but what an idea of God must it give them if they are to see him in the arbitrary and sensual Persian king, or what an idea of our Lord if they are to interpret him by the hard and cruel character of that bitter-hearted Jew! As for Haman, I am ready to admit that he may present a plausible portrait of the Devil; but it would leave on the child's mind the impression that the Devil has been hanged, which is unfortunately not true.

Every child should be taught from the first that the Bible is a compilation of many different books, written by different authors, and at widely different periods of time. He should be taught that these books constitute a rough record of the stages by which God has been revealed to the world, and of the difficulties, the doubts, the rebellions which his gradual self-revelation has encountered among men. No word should be said about the Bible being infallible, for the term is wholly misleading. And every effort should be made to show that *Christ is the end of the law*, so that the teaching should rather be what Christ is, has done, and is doing in the world to-day than the slow and dubious steps by which the world was prepared for his coming. The latter is a necessary study for theologians. The former alone is needed for, and is capable of riveting the attention of, our little children.

## Work and Play[1]

By Hamilton W. Mabie

Nothing in natural processes is more suggestive than the apparent ease with which the greatest power is put forth and the most diverse and difficult tasks accomplished. Nature never rests and yet is always in repose; she never ceases to work and yet always appears to be at play. The expenditure of power involved in the change from winter to summer is incalculable; but the change is accomplished so quietly and by such delicate gradations that it is impossible to associate the idea of toil with it. There is no strenuous putting forth of force; there is rather the overflow of a fathomless life. The tide of life runs to the summit of the remotest mountain which nourishes a bit of verdure as easily as the water sweeps in from the sea when the tide turns and the creeks and inlets begin to sing once more in the music of returning waves. The secret of this silent, invisible, easy play of force and accomplishment of ends lies perhaps in perfect adaptation of instrument to task, in absence of friction, in complete harmony between power, methods, and ultimate aims. The entire harmony which

[1] From *Essays on Nature and Culture*. (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

characterizes Nature in her unconsciousness is not possible to man in his consciousness; but the conditions under which the life of Nature manifests itself and bears its manifold fruits is rich in hints and suggestions. At no point is the analogy between that life, in certain of its aspects, and the life of man more striking and helpful.

The secret of heroic work is harmony between the man and his task; an adjustment so complete that the putting forth of strength in a specific direction becomes as natural and instinctive as breathing or walking. So long as we toil we are slaves, and the labor of the slave is always stamped with a certain inferiority. Toil involves drudgery, and is mechanical and perfunctory; it is devoid of personality, beauty, or power; it implies a dominating force accomplishing its ends by sheer authority, not a free human spirit giving its vitality full play. When toil becomes work, drudgery gives place to a conscientious and often cheerful expenditure of power and surrender of ease. The worker is free, and puts his heart and soul into his work with the joy of one who serves his own high aims rather than bends unwillingly to an authority stronger than his own personality. In its subordination of the minor to the major motives of living, its quiet substitution of the lower for the higher pleasures, its discipline and its self-sacrifice, work, instead of being the traditional curse of the race, is its blessing, its happiness, and its reward. The heroic workers of the world are the men whose tasks and achievements are most enviable; they are lifted above themselves by absorption in great undertakings; they are engrossed in occupations which not only ease the pain of living by steady calling forth of the highest in the worker, but which educate, liberate, and enrich even while they exhaust. The strain of herculean work is often hard to bear, but the man who feels it has the consciousness that he is doing a man's task in the brief day of life and earning a man's reward.

As work is higher than toil, so is play higher than work. Toil rests upon submission, work on freedom, play on spontaneity and self-unconsciousness. When toil becomes free, it is transformed into work; and when work becomes spontaneous and instinctive, it is transformed into play. The toiler is a slave, the worker a freeman, the man who plays an artist. When work rises into the sphere of creativeness, takes on new forms, breathes the vital spirit, becomes distinctive and individual, it is transformed into art. It is no longer accomplished under the law of necessity; it has become free. It is no longer full of strain and pain; it is joyful. It is no longer the strenuous putting forth of power; it is the natural overflow of a rich and powerful nature. It is no longer a means to something apart from and beyond itself; it is a joy and satisfaction in itself. The drudgery of apprenticeship gives place to the independence and inventiveness of mastery; the slavery to time and place, to model and method, is succeeded by the freedom of art. To turn work into play is, therefore, the highest achievement of active life; and to rise, in any department of work, from apprenticeship and artisanship to the ease and freedom of the artist is to attain the most genuine and satisfying success which a life of activity offers.

Play is not free from fatigue, but it is free from friction, irritation, repression. It is in no sense indolent or easeful; on the contrary, it involves the most prodigal expenditure of strength. In games of competitive endurance a boy counts no putting forth of strength too severe, no subsequent fatigue too great; the more exacting the test, the deeper the satisfaction of sustaining it. The pleasure of play is not absence of effort, but the consciousness of freedom; not escape from weariness, but the feeling that one has put himself into the great game of life masterfully. When work becomes play, it does not cease to be exhausting, but the weariness which comes with it is normal; it does not cease to impose severe conditions on the worker, but these conditions are joyfully instead of reluctantly accepted. The man who turns work into play, instead of being slothful, becomes notable by reason of the ardor and prodigality with which he pours himself out upon his tasks. For when the joy of working takes possession of a man, he ceases to take account of times and days and places; he is always at work, for work is to him the normal form of activity. A full nature putting itself forth with ease and power, and expressing that which is distinctive and individual in it in the work of mind and hand—this is what the worker becomes when he is transformed into the artist. He not only loves his task—the man in the working stage often loves his work—but he individualizes it, handles it freely, freshly, originally. He makes his own times, develops his own methods, fashions his own tools. He deals with his material as if he had created it. He does not work by rule, but by instinct and reason; he does not imitate, he creates; he does not accept conventional styles and aims, he forms his own style and determines the ends to which he moves. The work which he does with his hands is not a thing outside of his consciousness and apart from his experience; it is a part of himself, for it is the expression of his own soul. It is his personal word to the world; his revelation of the order of things as he sees it, his symbol of the beauty and power and terror of life. Goethe said that his works, taken together, constituted one great confession; and this is true of the works of all creative men. What they leave behind in language, picture, or stone is a part of themselves—the expression of the immortal part. In the work of such a man as Rembrandt, for instance, one feels the presence not so much of skill and talent as of a tremendous personal force; the artist is hardly veiled by the art; magnificent as the achievement is, it hints at a power behind it of which it is a very imperfect revelation. The tragedy of King Lear affects us in the same way; it is colossal in itself, but the imagination cannot rest within the limits of the play; it knows instinctively that it is in the presence of a creative energy more commanding than the majestic drama which it has fashioned.

# Christ's Teachings on Social Topics

## X.—The Brotherhood of Man[1]

By Lyman Abbott

But be not ye called Rabbi: for one is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren.—Matthew xxiii., 8.

In order to comprehend the religious problems of any age, we must recognize the growth of humanity akin to the growth of the individual, and see how the problems of life change from age to age. In the first century polytheism was almost universal. The worship of the one God was practically confined within the narrow limits of Palestine. All Europe was divided into warring provinces, kept at peace only by the strong hand of the Roman Government. Each of these provinces had its god, and in each province every city, and in each city every hamlet; and the gods themselves were either unmoral or immoral. And the first lesson which the Christian Church had to teach the world was the nature of God—that He is one, and that He is love. It went forth into Europe carrying this twofold message, that God is one, and that God is love. Gradually, under the influence of this message, Europe was unified; the Church itself became one; religion became a unit and unifying. One language was spoken in all the churches, whatever language might be spoken in the various provinces. One ritual prevailed in all the churches, whatever laws might prevail in the various communities. One God was worshiped in all the churches, and gradually came to be worshiped in all the homes. The nature of this God was hotly debated even within the Church of Christ. We look back upon these debates that issued in the Nicene Creed with almost amused contempt. The debate over Homoousian and Homoiousian was not so insignificant as it seems to us to be. The real fundamental question was this: Does Jesus Christ really manifest the nature of God? It was not until well along in the Middle Ages that the truth that Jesus Christ is the manifestation of God came to be universally accepted as the catholic

[1] Sermon preached at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, February 23, 1896; reported stenographically by Henry Winans, and revised by the author. For the previous sermons in this series and two sermons introductory to the series see The Outlook for January 4 and 18, February 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29, March 7 and 14, April 4 and 11.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

faith of the Church of Christ; certainly not until after the fifth century fully accepted, as it now is. For the divisions between Christendom are no longer divisions respecting the nature of God. The orthodox and the heterodox, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic, nay, the Christian and the Theist, agree substantially in this: that there is one God, and that he is merciful and loving like Jesus Christ. The difference between the radical Unitarian and the orthodox to-day seems to be chiefly this: both look at the image in the mirror; the orthodox says, "This is the image of God;" the radical Unitarian says, "He is not the image of God, but God looks exactly like him."

Next came the question, What is the nature of man? For there was no recognition of man as man in the first century. There were Greeks; there were Romans; there were Jews; there were Teutons; there were Gauls; but there was no Man. There were patricians and plebeians and slaves, but there was not "Man." When Paul said, In Christ Jesus all are one—rich, poor, bond, slave, Scythian, barbarian—he uttered a very radical truth. It was a long while before the world came to recognize that of one blood God hath made all the nations of the earth, for to dwell on the face of the earth; before men came to recognize that there is a bond that unites humanity, deeper and stronger than the bond that unites men in families, tribes, nations, or ecclesiastical organizations. That man is man; that he is a son of God; that the slave is a son of God; that the plebeian is a son of God; that the rich man and the poor man are sons of God; that the Roman and the Gentile are sons of God—this also was the message of the Christian Church. And that those sons of God have wandered from their God and separated themselves from Him—this also was its message. It was a long time before humanity learned this message; centuries was it in studying this simple lesson, and has not yet entirely learned it. But finally this lesson was wrought at least into the faith of the Christian Church, and in some measure into the faith of Christendom: God is good; man is his child, but has sinned against him.

And then came the next great question, the question of the Reformation: How is this man who is separated from this God and has sinned, to be brought back to him again? How can this man who has despised this goodness of God, violated his law, turned his back on him—how can he be brought back to his Father's home? The Church—the Roman Catholic Church—said, There is only one door; he must come through the Church; the priest must determine; he must pay his price; he must pay it in penance here or purgatory hereafter; or he may compound for it and get an absolution, which is not permission to sin, but relief from the pains of penances and the pains of purgatory. Then it was that Luther came with his message. No, he said, every man is a son of God and stands directly and immediately in the presence of God; he need pay no price; he need ask no permission; he need enter through no church door; God is love, and man is need; wherever love is and need is, they are drawn together; all that man has to do is to go back in faith and hope and love, for God never has ceased to love him. That lesson also is pretty well learned. It is to be proclaimed again and again from the Christian pulpit; it is to be taught against the legalism of Puritanism, on the one hand, and the legalism of Romanism, on the other; and yet, on the whole, it is believed in the Roman Catholic Church as truly as in the Protestant Church, and you will hardly find anywhere in English literature a better statement of the essential Lutheran doctrine than you will find in Faber's hymn:

> There's a wideness in God's mercy
> Like the wideness of the sea,
> And a kindness in His justice
> Which is more than liberty.

Thus these three great questions had been asked and answered: Who is God? God is love. What is man? His child, a sinner. How shall this sinner come back to find God? Let him come, and love will be ready to receive him.

And then the world was ready for the next great question: How are these men, sons of God, to live together in one human brotherhood? And that is the question of the nineteenth century and of the American community.[1] Still the pulpit must proclaim that God is one; still it must insist that God is love; still it must declare that man is God's son; still it must affirm that man has wandered from God and needs to return; still it must declare that there is no obstacle between the soul and God except his own unwillingness to return; still it must say this over and over again to new generations. But these problems are settled; they are not to be debated and discussed again. The problem of our time is, How are men who are sons of God to live together in one human brotherhood? This is the question of the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries, and this is pre-eminently the question which is to be answered by practical experiment in the United States of America.

For consider for one moment what this United States of America is; what men have been brought here; what is the conglomerate and heterogeneous population that makes up this extraordinary empire. Men of every race; men of every religion and of every no-religion; men of every color—red and black and white and yellow; men of every class—the poorest and the richest, the wisest and the most ignorant; men living together in this great continent, and not hooped together—held together only by their own sense of justice, the law that issues from themselves. Not held together by past traditions—the traditions are not alike; not held together by a common creed—the creeds are not the same; not held together by common social conditions—the social conditions are nowhere wider apart than in America; not held together by law externally applied to them—there is no such law, they are themselves the creators of their own law. Upon them is this problem laid by the providence of God—he could not speak it plainer if he thundered it out of Sinai—"Children! I put you in this seething, ebullient, free nation that you may learn yourselves, and that you may teach humanity, how the sons of God are to live together in brotherhood."

All our National problems are problems of human brotherhood. The question that lay before this Nation in 1784 was a question of human brotherhood. How shall these colonies, with all their diverse interests, all their petty jealousies, all their animosities one with another, live together in one free Nation? And our fathers were wise enough to wrestle with it, and, on the whole, wisely solved it. Then came the slavery question. What shall we do with these four millions of slave population? What does brotherhood require of us? And God gave us the strength and wisdom to give the right answer to that through bloody war. Then came the question (not after but along with it) of education: What does human brotherhood owe to the ignorant? and the public school is our reply to that; and it is Christ's reply to that. The community owes universal education to the children of the poor who are in its midst. Then the question came, What shall be the religious institutions of such a community? and the answer was, A free Church in a free State; the religious institutions shall spring spontaneously from the individual life of the individual men. The industrial question, and the educational question, and the temperance question, what are they all but various forms of this one great question, How shall a great, heterogeneous population, diverse in race, in religion, in tradition, in history, in social condition, how shall they live peacefully and prosperously together in a great human brotherhood?

Now, Christ's answer to that I do not pretend to give in full. I do not think that on a Sunday evening here, at the close of the nineteenth century, I can answer the problem with which you have to deal for the next fifty years, and probably for the next hundred. I can only indicate certain essential and fundamental truths, some thoughts for you to ponder and think upon.

First of all, it seems to me, Christ's answer to this question is the maintenance of the home unbroken. The home is the foundation of all social organism. All other organisms are built upon it. The State, the Church, civiliza-

[1] For this general outline of the history of doctrine I am indebted to an address of Dr. Julius H. Seelye's, so far as I know not published.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion, are all built upon the home. And when we begin to suppose that love is self-indulgence, that it requires no patience, no forbearance, no long-suffering, that love may simply seek its own and not another's welfare, and that when any friction comes into the household the remedy is to take the machine to pieces and make a new machine in the place of it, we are going back to the old paganism in Rome, which, as I showed you a few evenings ago, declared that marriage is simply a partnership made at pleasure and to be dissolved at pleasure. The first fundamental teaching of Christ on this subject is that society is founded on the home, and the home is to be permanent. I do not enter to-night, as I did not the other night, into the question in detail under what circumstances a court of law may decree divorce; it is enough to point out the large, broad general principle that divorce ought to be entertained only as a very last and ultimate resort; only when every method of conciliation, of affection, of forbearance, of patience, of long-suffering, has been exhausted. The family is the foundation. Whatever threatens the family threatens society at the foundation.

The second great principle which Christ seems to me to enunciate is the principle that in dealing with the enemies of human brotherhood we are to be inspired by love, not by wrath; and for the purpose of reform, not for the purpose of punishment. When men raise their hands against society, when they trample law under foot, when they break into our houses, when they violate our law, when they show themselves unworthy of a place in human brotherhood, we are not to kill them, we are not to revenge ourselves on them, we are not merely to shut them up and then forget them: our attitude of mind toward them is to be precisely the attitude of mind of Jesus Christ toward sinners; the whole problem of our thought is, How shall we cure these men of their disease? how shall we redeem these men from their sin? how shall we reform these men who have made themselves the enemies of the social order?

The third great principle of Christ is the method of settling controversies in this brotherhood. There are two ways of settling such controversies. The pagan way is wager of battle. Two men get into a controversy: form a ring and let them fight it out; the strongest shall have the victory. This gives victory to strength, not to justice. Christ's method is the other. He says, Leave your question to some impartial tribunal; call in men whom you can trust; submit the question to the whole church. In other words, get the judgment of an impartial tribunal and abide by that. We have measurably accepted that as a method of settling controversies between man and man, and we are to go on and accept it as the method of settling controversies between class and class, as between laborers and capitalists; and we are to go still further on and make it our method of settling controversies between nation and nation.

In the fourth place, Christ substitutes in government liberty for authority. It is his doctrine that in the man himself is the potentiality of self-government, and by his very blunders and errors he can learn wisdom and manhood. This is liberty: the doctrine that in man himself is the power to control himself. If he uses his liberty to do me a wrong, I may protect myself. If he uses his liberty to do society a wrong, society may protect itself. There its power stops. It may persuade, it may argue, it may entreat, it may endeavor, but man is God's son, and the sonship gives him liberty, and he is to act by the dictates of his own conscience and by the counsel of his own judgment. He may blunder even unto death; but it is better to die a free man than to live a slave. This is Christ's doctrine. Our Goddess of Liberty ought not to be a pagan goddess. It should be the figure of Christ; he holds the torch which illumines the world.

The fifth principle of Christ is that industrial peace is to be brought about, not by a well-balanced conflict of self-interest, not by capital buying labor in the cheapest market, and labor selling itself in the highest market, and each trying to outwit the other; but that industrial peace and prosperity are to be secured by a frank recognition of partnership between these two great interests, between the power of the brain and the power of the muscle, united in the community as they are united in the individual, and working on the principle of the largest service to humanity—not the greatest acquisition of wealth, but the greatest development of mankind. Brotherhood certainly does not mean that all men are equal, for Christ says, "He that shall be greatest among you shall be your servant." It does not mean that all men shall have the same labor. Christ in his Parable of the Talents says, He gave to one man one talent, to another two, to another three, to another five, to every man according to his several ability. Christ does not know anything of the principle that all men are to be paid alike irrespective of their service. Christ does not know anything of the proposition that all men are to stand on the same level and occupy the same place. Christ has sometimes been called a great leveler. No, that is not true; he was not a great leveler, he was a great elevator; and his purpose was to develop the highest, noblest, divinest quality in each individual, and therefore the highest and the noblest quality in the aggregate of individuals. For character is the end of life, and all that we live for is manhood and womanhood. It is not that we may have things, but that He may make us better men and women; it is not even that we may have liberty, but that out of our liberty there may come a larger and a better growth; it is not that we may have education, if by education we mean schools and books—it is that out of schools and books there may emerge a nobler manhood; it is not even that we may have religion, if by religion we mean creeds and rituals and churches and preachers; these are of use only as they make men larger and better and nobler and more worthy to be called the sons of God. Character is everything.

This is the problem of our nineteenth century and our twentieth century; this is the problem of our American commonwealth: to teach men the meaning of the words that run so glibly from our tongues, of justice and liberty; to teach what are the laws under which men and women should live in one great brotherhood; to sweep away the cant that obscures this word brotherhood and to give it a clear and definite meaning, not by our words chiefly, but by our lives and our national character.

I envy the young man. Not his hopes—we ought to grow more hopeful as we grow older; not his courage—we ought to be braver after we have met some dangers and found how little harm even danger can do us; not his enthusiasm—enthusiasm is God in the human soul, and there ought to be more God in the soul of man than in the soul of youth. No! I envy him his opportunity. It would have been a grand thing to live in the first century and to go with Paul into city after city and province after province, saying to men, God is one, God is love; it would have been a grand thing to live in the days of Luther and to go from place to place, saying to men, The way to the heart of God is open, enter in; it would have been a grand thing to live in the opening days of our own Nation and have had some share with Jefferson and Hamilton in bringing all these separated Colonies into one great Nation; it would have been a grand thing to live before 1870 and had some share in breaking the shackles off the slave and setting the Nation free; but it seems to me, as I stand on this very threshold of the twentieth century and look out, it seems to me there never has been a century in human life so grand as the present century. I envy you young men who still have the battle to fight, the problem to solve, the labor to do of teaching the world how the sons of God are to live in one great brotherhood. I think you are going to do this, because I do not think God has been at work all these years in vain. The problem he has been working out through human experience and human hearts he still is working out, and will work out until the final solution is reached; and as I stand on the threshold of the twentieth century and peer through the mystic curtain into the future and look in imagination upon the land on which I hope I shall look down from celestial spheres in the far-off years, what I think I see is this: A land with church and schoolhouse in every village and on every hillside, that piety may never be ignorant and superstitious, and education

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

may never be godless and selfish; the factory ringing its bell as though it were a church-bell, and over the door of every factory, written in letters which the dullest eye will see, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you;" the Nation free, the last remaining despot in the miserable past buried beyond hope of resurrection, and the Nation the master of its own destinies; not a fortification on our coast, nor a man-of-war in our waters; when men go wrong, love following after them to redeem them and bring them back to righteousness again; and, crowning all as the topmost stone, and underneath all as the foundation stone, home, with purity, with love, with hope, with faith there reigning. God grant it!

## Church Centers

By Kate Bond

The growth of population in our cities has developed social problems which, because of their relations to individual lives and their influence upon the commonwealth, demand earnest thought and determinate action. To promote such thought and action, centers to represent purity of motive and sympathy in conscientious effort must be maintained. Such centers of righteousness exist always in the hearts of the God-loving and God-fearing in all communities. But men, be they ever so correct in principle and purpose, cannot, single-handed, fight successfully the hydra-headed enormities provoked by selfishness and vice. It remains for successful organization to associate and co-ordinate all the parts of conscientious individualism, until they become "mutually ends and means." With the truth accepted that sincerity of motive and conscientious activity are essential to helpful endeavor, let us look about us for individuals possessing these attributes. And if there are groups of such citizens, let us combine them for the definite work proposed.

The churches in our cities are composed of the best elements in society. Herein are associated citizens professing to be controlled by obedience to God. Such individuals, acknowledging allegiance to the heavenly Father, certainly represent the highest type of manhood. Therefore the groups of members in the churches represent conscientiousness, and need but to be organized to carry forward determinative work.

It is undoubtedly "the spirit that giveth life." But the body, religious or physical, "is a healthful, beautiful organization only when the principle of life acts generously through all its parts." The churches in the community possess yet another vantage-ground in the battle for the right. They stand for the good, even in the thought of those who reject Christianity and scorn its teachings. Recognizing, therefore, the vital power of the Church in the lives of her faithful adherents, and also her indirect influence upon the people at large, we believe that she needs to assert herself, and to demonstrate the principles of her life by adding to her religious work the consideration of secular issues. These organizations of God-loving men and women can successfully carry forward this enlarged plan of usefulness, because the Church will be impelled to great effort by the cumulative power of her reserved energies, and by the almighty influence of her Christian principles.

It is the opportunity of the churches of to-day to supply to thousands of people all that they may obtain from healthful social intercourse. For myriads among us have no home life beyond that which their association in the churches supplies to them. Therefore it is profitable that the churches should collect about their centers whatever work is pure and of good report, and that is calculated to uplift humanity.

Were this the accepted position of the churches, outside organization, now variously multiplied to promote education and reform, would be without reason for being. For Christian men and women would rally around the church centers, to do and to support effective work for the race. Why should Sunday-schools not have associated with them the secular element of manual training during the week? If one church could not meet the expenses of this educational project, why should not the several churches of a neighborhood unite to give their Sunday scholars this chance to develop themselves for future support?

Why should not activity in scientific charity, in sanitary measures, in everything that may promote happiness in the home, or advance the welfare of the commonwealth, emanate from these all-powerful church centers?

Many churches deplore the absence of mature men from their congregations. And it is in others a serious problem how the young men and boys may be held to church attendance. Do not these conditions indicate that the churches have not yet recognized fully their opportunities?

Why should not the institutions which attract correct manhood gather about the church? Why should not civic clubs and Good Government clubs be led to hold their councils in the churches? Is there any duty more dependent upon Christian effort than the inculcation of good citizenship?

Is it enough for the church from its pulpit to warn men "to flee from the wrath to come," while it fails to gather about itself instrumentalities that shall appeal to its congregations and tend to educate and to uplift? Amid all efforts for good, the church should be the center of the system. She should shine as the sun in the midst of lesser lights. And she, by her own innate power, should be able to withstand antagonizing influences, and to hold the lesser powers in place. To-day it is possible for the church to establish collateral associations doing good work; but the day may come when it will be too late, and she may find her grasp upon human lives to have weakened, and discover that she is then unable to resist or to modify secular influences. For, after all, the churches are human in their visible organizations, and not controlled by irrevocable laws of permanency.

Let us then strengthen our religious hold upon the people, by centralizing good work for secular causes about the churches. "For our Church militant is engaged in a warfare with the world, the flesh, and the devil, or the combined powers of temptation and unrighteousness, in distinction to the Church triumphant in heaven."

## Deborah's Teapot

By Virginia W. Cloud

Deborah Knox was my grandmother's housekeeper and the champion and friend of my childhood. Unlike most housekeepers in stories, Deborah was a small, wiry woman, dark-eyed, keen-witted, and not given to much talking. She was the only child of a sea-captain, and had been left by him in the care of my great-grandmother, some years before my grandmother's marriage. But when she was of age, and her father was dead, Deborah, who fortunately possessed a good share of common sense, decided that to work under the shelter of my grandmother's roof was a better way of making a living than to go out into the world unknowing and unknown.

Scarce a memory of my grandmother's home arises without that of the small, quick figure of Deborah Knox, moving from spring-house to pantry and from storeroom to kitchen, with a white kerchief crossed on her breast, and the jingle of keys in her apron pocket. In looking back to my childhood and its association with Deborah, then an elderly woman, I can understand and fully appreciate her character. I remember once hearing her say that every one could find her place in the world, and stay in it, if she chose. And, apparently, Deborah had discovered her sphere and was happy therein; for, although my grandmother's interests were hers, and she had been the confidante of two generations, she fully understood her position in the house, and maintained it accordingly.

Deborah Knox also possessed a good memory for detail, until "Ask Deborah" became as much a byword as "Look in the Ginger Jar" was to the Rokey family.

One night Evelyn and I had asked grandmamma in vain for a story.

"I haven't time now," said she, balancing her pencil over the account-book, "but you might ask Deborah."

Away we ran to Deborah's room. It was at a remote end of the first floor, and had been built originally for an office. Deb-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

orah had gladly taken it for hers because it was where she could "keep an eye upon things."

On this especial evening Deborah Knox sat by the fire knitting. Her feet were on the fender, and as we entered she did not look up, but said, "Shut the door. It's windy."

"Deborah!" we said, in a breath. Then I looked at Evelyn and Evelyn at me. My little sister slipped behind Deborah's chair and leaned against it.

"Can't play Old Witch to-night," said Deborah; "got my charity knitting to do."

"We thought maybe—" said Evelyn.

"Can't have any more ginger-cakes. Storeroom's locked," said Deborah.

"Everybody's busy, and we've nothing to do," said I.

"Then sit straight down there and turn out your toes and twirl your thumbs!" said Deborah, pointing to a box in the chimney corner.

It was cushioned and covered with turkey red, and we did as we were told.

"We thought maybe you would tell us a story, Deborah," said my little sister.

"I was thinking one at that blessed minute," said Deborah, looking upward to the high mantel shelf where stood a clock with a moon face, "but it's nigh your bedtime."

"No, *please* tell us, Deborah," said Evelyn, with her hand on Deborah's knee. Then Deborah resumed her needles.

"I was thinking of my silver vase, and wondering about the teapot," said she.

"What teapot?" we asked.

"*My* teapot," said Deborah.

"Where is it?" asked Evelyn.

"I wish I knew!" said Deborah.

"Oh, why didn't you lock it up?" I asked.

"I'll warrant 'twas locked up for a hundred years far tighter than a key could have locked it," said Deborah, "but I didn't do it. I never saw my teapot in my life!"

While we were wondering about this, she arose and went to a chest of drawers near by, and, taking out an object in a flannel bag, resumed her seat by the fire. Out of the bag she drew a sort of silver vase. Very quaint and queer it was, with strange carving around the brim, and several characters traced upon it, but we could not understand them.

"It's a spoon-holder, isn't it?" said Evelyn.

"That's as good a name as any," said Deborah, "but I misdoubt it's ever having held a spoon. I'll tell you about it. Over there lived a sea-captain, who had an only child, a little girl named—"

"Yes, yes, I know!" I cried, clasping my knees in delight.

"Then go on and tell it," said Deborah, setting her lips.

"No, no, indeed we don't, we only *think*," pleaded Evelyn; "please go on, Deborah!"

"It's bad to think too much when a story's being told you," said Deborah. "Well, once there was a sea-captain who had a little girl and nobody else. When she was very small he often returned from a voyage and took her on his knee and told her tales the like of which you never listened to in all your days! For sailors know things nobody else knows, and hear things nobody else hears, and see things you wouldn't believe if you saw them with your own two eyes!

"Well, one night he took his little daughter on his knee and said:

"'I had a mighty fine thing to bring you, daughter. But it's left in a queer enough place—a place that beats the Crazy Jane's best sailing!'

"'What is it, father?' said she.

"'There,' said he, drawing at his pipe, 'we'll call it a teapot, for short,' says he. Then she was very much surprised, for she had no earthly use for a teapot.

"'Yes, teapot will do,' said the Captain, with one eye closed; 'it had a good bulk, and a lip to the main, and a lid to it, and it was solid gold. Yes, sir,' and he brought his hand down on the chair arm, 'solid gold, or I'm afloat in the Nor' Sea; and it's yours, my daughter, too!'

"Then he went on to tell his daughter of a voyage he had made, I forget just where, but to a heathen country where the best-dressed people wore snake fangs and shell necklaces, with alligator teeth for Sundays. And, to cut a long story short, they did some trading and sailed for a night and a day to the northwest, and in seas where the Captain had not been before.

"Just at sundown the Captain bade Jack McGuire look through his glass.

"'Land to leeward!' said the Captain. Jack McGuire, who was the Captain's friend, and had sailed with him for many a year, took the glass and gazed a while.

"'There's no land on the chart hereabouts,' said he; 'nor do I see any. But if you say so, it's there, Captain.'

"And although the Captain declared he saw land plainer and plainer, it was a long time before Jack McGuire could see it. Then the Captain ordered a boat lowered, and the anchor cast, and bade Jack follow him, and they put off to skirmish about a bit. The crew, being used to the Captain and Jack McGuire taking a look at strange coasts occasionally, thought nothing of it. And now mind you"—Deborah Knox leaned forward and tapped her needle on her knee—"I'm going to tell the facts as the Captain told me—"

"We knew it was you!" said Evelyn.

"It's bad to know too much when you're listening to stories," said Deborah, impressively.

"The Captain and Jack McGuire rowed outward to where they discerned land, visible as if through a fog and yet apparently near. It proved to be a small island in mid-sea. It was apparently covered with dwarf, scrubby shrubbery and low rocks overhanging the sea. Here and there they discerned flame-colored flowers, growing low to the ground, and vines with some strange sort of fruit. But of human life there was not a sign. They tied the boat and went ashore. Then they observed that the sea had crept up the sandy tract in little channels almost to the entrance of the caves or openings in the rocks which jutted outward. As they made their way up the sandy bank, and paused at the cliff, Jack McGuire, who was naturally keen-sighted, spied something cut in the side of the rock near one of those openings, and it proved to be the shape of a spear or arrow, with a star above it. This arrow pointed towards the opening in the rock, and the two men straightway made their way therein, knowing that some one had been there before them, and had for some reason marked this especial cave. Within, the cave was smooth, with a pebbly floor. Jack McGuire struck a match and looked around, and there was nothing to be seen. The match sputtered and went out, but the Captain quickly struck another, and pointed to a white patch, about a foot square, in the wall of the cave near the roof, or about on a level with his head. It was apparently a sort of cement, grown very hard with age, and beneath it, cut in the rock, was the same spear and star which they had noticed outside. Under the spear were several Spanish characters, or so Jack said (for he had lived all over the world and had a language at every finger end). So, while the Captain held matches aloft, Jack McGuire examined the letters.

"'Somebody's been here a many a year ago, sir,' said Jack McGuire, 'and to my mind he's hid something here and never got back for it.'

"Then he and the Captain went out and hunted pieces of brushwood, and lighted them on the floor of the cave, that they might see the plainer, and then without a word they went to work with their jackknives to cut into the plaster. It was hard work, for it was about as solid as the rock itself, but by and by they found that there was evidently an opening in the wall of the cave, filled in by a rock, and then the crevices covered by the plaster. After an hour's work, the Captain and Jack McGuire dug around until they loosened the stone, and a little more and they were able to draw it out and throw it on the floor of the cave. This exposed the opening in the rock. Jack McGuire, who was a little fellow, got on tiptoe and peered in, and exclaimed aloud. Then he thrust his hand in and drew out this very thing"—Deborah held up the silver vase. "Green with mold it was, but Jack felt its weight and knew that it was something valuable.

"'Reach in, Captain! Reach in!' he cried. And the Captain, reaching his hand in turn, drew out a bundle in oilskin that was well-nigh dropping to pieces.

"They sat down by the light of the fire, and unwound it. I doubt not that it was a pouring vessel of some sort, and, as the Captain said, best called a teapot, *but it was solid gold!*" Deborah Knox leaned forward impressively in the firelight. "Solid gold, as I live, and weighty with something packed to its lid. They forced the lid off, and there was a piece of moldy skin on the top, and underneath it—well!" Deborah drew a deep breath. "Jack McGuire made a space with his arms on the floor of the cave, and the Captain poured the contents of the teapot therein, and what do you think it was?"

"Money! gold!" said Evelyn and I in a breath.

Deborah shook her head.

"*Jewels!* Precious stones, cut and uncut, the like of which you'll never lay eyes on in *this* country! Jack McGuire knew all about them. He held them one by one to the light, and called them by name, and gathered up a handful, and told the Captain that his arithmetic couldn't calculate the fortune he was holding. And then, so the Captain said, Jack McGuire just up and danced a hornpipe on the floor.

"Then they examined the hole in the wall, but there wasn't another thing there. They put the stones back in the teapot, and then sat down again and studied what to do. There were strange men among the crew, and they did not dare carry a treasure aboard, and as they were to row back such a distance

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

they had no way of secreting it. So, after a bit, they decided to put the pot full of jewels back in the wall, and wedge the rock before it, and to cast anchor for all night, and then come back by day and wear their leather pouches and money-belts, and so carry the jewels back to the ship on their persons. The big gold pot, Jack McGuire said, they could take aboard in a bag which he would carry ashore in search of fruit.

"So they hid the gold pot where they found it, but Jack McGuire first took some of the precious stones, and, putting them in the silver vase, strapped it under his jacket. 'We'll have this much overnight to make sure we ain't dreaming!' said he.

"Then they untied the boat and made off. The Crazy Jane lay not far off, and they rowed through the dusk and went aboard, and the Captain ordered anchor cast for the night. Oh, but I tell you they talked, the Captain and Jack McGuire! There wasn't anything Jack wasn't going to be, from a duke to a cattle ranchman. For, although he argued that the jewels should be the Captain's and the gold pot his, the Captain would not hear of it. So, after a while, it was decided that they were to go share and share alike with the jewels; and the gold pot the Captain was to take to his daughter, because Jack McGuire had no women folks.

"Then they planned to go together as soon as they set foot on land, and find out the amount of their fortune. They hid the vase, and the few stones it contained, in the Captain's kit, and nearly all night long they stayed on deck talking and making plans which beat any fairy tales in Grimms. The Captain's thoughts were mostly of his little daughter at home. Oh, I tell you, she was to live in silk, and lie on rose-leaves, and drink out of a gold teapot for the rest of her life!

"By and by a thick fog arose, and they went below, but the Captain only slept enough to dream queer dreams and hear strange sounds. And at dawn Jack McGuire declared he had not closed an eye.

"They went up, all ready to lower a boat at sunrise; Jack armed with a bag, which was, so he said, to carry fruit from the island.

"But something happened.

"The crew were staring in fright at the clearing mist, and the first mate was vowing they couldn't stay in any such seas. The Captain shouted aloud to Jack McGuire, and Jack rubbed his eyes and stared outward. There was a world of glassy sea around them as far as sight could reach. The sun came up, a red ball out of the waves, with nothing but sky above and sea beneath.

"*The island wasn't there!*" Deborah Knox tapped her needle on her hand. "I'm telling you the plain facts, now mind! There wasn't any more island than there is in the middle of this room. Not a bit. Oh, but the two men raved around! They lowered a boat and made off post-haste, with the hope that a fog was deceiving them. But their own eyes showed that there wasn't any fog. Now, you know, sailors believe things that landsmen laugh at. Well, there's no telling which is right, but they set sail from those parts double quick, and Jack McGuire was about to throw the silver vase overboard, but the Captain rescued it and took it home to his little daughter, and—sakes alive, it's nine o'clock!" Deborah rolled up her knitting. "You ought to have been in bed half an hour ago."

"Oh, but, Deborah, *please* tell us what became of the island," we cried.

"Now listen!" said Deborah Knox, rising. "As if I knew! The Captain made inquiries afterwards, and discovered that in certain seas nearabout where he had been there was said to be a small island much feared by sailors, because at a certain part of the year it disappeared."

"Under the water?" said Evelyn, in a whisper.

"It just wasn't there, that was all," said Deborah.

"And the jewels Jack carried away in the vase?" I asked.

"There wasn't many of them. He and the Captain divided, and they fitted up the Crazy Jane spick and span from stem to stern, and made their plans to go back the coming year at the right season and look for the island. But their next voyage was the last. The Crazy Jane was lost."

"And this is really the vase," said Evelyn, touching it reverently. "Oh, I do wish I knew who it belonged to first."

"Some wicked old king, maybe," said Deborah, putting it in its flannel cover.

"And wouldn't you like to have the gold teapot, Deborah?" said I.

"Well," said Deborah, meditatively, "I reckon a good pewter one's better for common use, but I do say that if there'd been a woman along she'd have worn that gold one off with her some way. Women always find a way. Now go to bed, both of you!"

Once under the covers that night, my little sister said:

"Solid gold and filled with jewels! I know what *I'd* be, if I was a man."

"What?" I whispered, in the darkness.

"A sailor, and go hunt for Deborah's teapot," said she.

# The Game of A B C

By Martha B. Banks

A party of young people who were spending a month in the country, one summer, at the home of one of their cousins, had fallen upon a rainy week, and they and their hostess were somewhat at a loss for entertainment during those dreary days.

But they put their heads together and thought out various schemes for amusement, and for one evening they invented the game of "A B C."

For one of the first prizes, one of the girls made a pretty portfolio out of birch-bark and ribbon, and painted upon its covers funny little figures of letters flying and frisking round in a fantastic fashion. A fresh game of anagrams was set apart for its mate, and a child's primer was chosen for the reward of the person who should be adjudged by common consent to have made the worst blunders in the playing of the game.

For the game itself the girls painted upon each one of about sixty blank cards one of the letters of the alphabet, in a large form, not including the letters V, X, or Z, and fastened to each card a loop of love-ribbon, with a pin attached to each ribbon.

When the evening arrived, and with it some of the girls and the boys of the neighborhood, and the game was ready for a trial, a card was pinned to each player by means of its ribbon, and the announcement was made that nobody must answer any question addressed to him except by a sentence beginning with the letter on some card that he should wear, and the response must be given before the questioner could count ten, slowly and distinctly. No two persons might attack a victim at exactly the same moment, and no person might make the same answer twice. If any one should fail to reply in time or should start his response with a wrong letter, his interrogator might take his letter from him, or one of his letters had he gained any, and add it to his own resources for answering. Any one might answer from any one of the letters displayed by him at any one time. Any person left without a card would be twice supplied with another, but any one losing his only remaining card three times would be out of the game. The girl and the boy who should collect the most cards would be accounted the champions of the game.

Molly Gay, the daughter of the house where the company was assembled, had a W bobbing on the front of her gown. She went dancing up to Jack Latimer, one of the visitors of the evening, and thus accosted him: "Do you think that this will be a good game, Jack?"

"Assuredly," replied Jack, bowing politely, and glancing at the A that dangled from one of his buttonholes. "What do you call it?"

Molly had not expected a query in return for hers, and was a little confused; but she rallied quickly.

"We call it A B C," she answered, with a little laugh. "Who do you think will be the winners?"

"Er—er," stammered Jack, with embarrassment, while "One, two, three," sounded ominously upon his ears; but he saved himself by a great effort.

"All of us," he gasped, at last. But he was "out of the frying-pan into the fire," for, as Molly withdrew, Sam Horton, another of the guests, thumped him suddenly upon the back, and said: "Say, Latimer, how do you spell hippopotamus?" There could be no way out of this question but through the letter H, Sam thought, and he began to count in an exultant manner. Jack stared at him in dismay for a second, but recovered himself before Sam had reached his limit in numbers.

"As you please," he retorted, triumphantly, and Sam shrugged his shoulders and walked away.

In another part of the room one of the girls was already laughingly adjusting her second card, and this, too, was captured by a sally from Jack. One obliging girl was vainly trying to twist a Yes out of the letter N, in reply to some request, and one boy was raising shouts of laughter by his hasty response of "Oh, Christopher Columbus," to the question, "What American general fell at the battle of Bunker Hill?" and his letter was a K!

The game went on, with mistakes, merriment, and exclamations of impatience, for about an hour, at the end of which time it was found that Molly and Jack had distanced all other competitors, Molly having obtained fifteen cards, and Jack twelve. But, as Molly was the hostess, her prize was handed over to the next most successful girl. The boy who had disgraced himself by misplacing the discoverer of our country was presented with the primer, and he sat down in a corner with the little book to study his letters over again, he said.

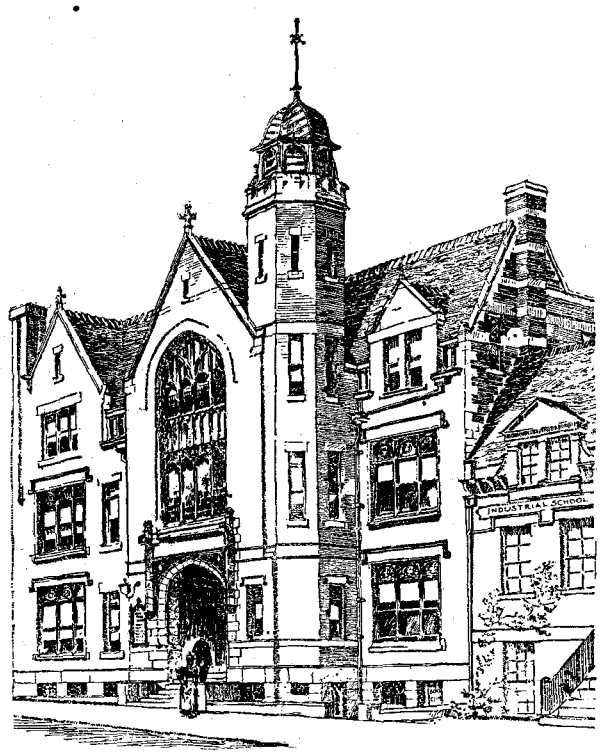
But victors and vanquished agreed together that "A B C" was a rather jolly game.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Religious World

**A New Parish House in Brooklyn**

The First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D.D., is pastor, is one of the oldest churches in that city. It is a down-town church, but is full of activity and good works. The relation existing between the church and its pastor is singularly tender and beautiful. A few years ago Dr. Hall was called to a professorship in Andover Seminary. Declining the call, his church decided to undertake some special line of work as an indication of its appreciation of his decision to remain with them. The erection of the Chapel and Parish House in Concord Street is the result. It is even more imposing than the home church. Its audience-room will seat not far from a thousand people. There are also a gymnasium, bowling-alley, class-rooms, library and reading-room, social rooms, all beautifully finished and furnished. It is in the midst of a needy population, and fully equipped for great and beneficent service. Dr. Hall's assistant, the Rev. Gaylord S. White, will have charge of the branch church. At the opening services addresses were made by the President of the Board of Trustees, by Dr. Hall, by




Church Edifice and Parish House, First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn

representatives of the branch, and by Dr. A. H. Bradford, of Montclair, and Mr. R. C. Ogden, of Philadelphia. The dedication sermon was preached by Dr. John Hall, of New York. This Parish House marks a long advance in the work of the First Presbyterian Church, for it is one of the most complete and beautiful of similar buildings in the whole country. It has one of the most beautiful kindergarten rooms in the country. The room is about fifty feet square, and complete in all its appointments. A large open fireplace and a stained-glass window add greatly to its beauty. The room is a memorial to a baby, a son of a prominent member of the church; it is known as the children's room. The sewing-school and all the work of the church for the children were considered in the planning and furnishing of the room. Three rooms for the working-girls' club open from this room—a large reception-room, a tea-room, and a complete kitchen; for the use of this club there are several class-rooms, and a bath-room. Not the least attractive of the features of this model building is found in the rooms for residents—a parlor and bedrooms and bath. One gentleman, a student at the Union Theological Seminary, is now in residence, and the other room will shortly be occupied. The men's club has a large room on the first floor. This room and the gymnasium are to be furnished by this club. The working-girls' club has been working for two years to raise the funds to furnish all the rooms placed at its disposal. It succeeded, and more; it has presented the church, as a mark of appreciation, with the pulpit furniture and carpets. The building contains an office for the pastor and a room for the visiting woman missionary.

**The Division in the Salvation Army**

Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth have issued a statement which contains their version of the recent troubles in the Salvation Army. This statement confirms the interpretation given by The Outlook at the time when the present unhappy division originated. Commander and Mrs. Booth declare that when they received orders to leave America they wrote to the international headquarters at London, asking if the consequences in the change of command at that particular time had been fully taken into account, urging that the feeling toward England in this country was very sensitive, that heavy financial responsibility had been undertaken in connection with the new building in this city, and stating that they were prepared to relinquish their command, but could not conscientiously accept another. They declare that the visit of General Booth to this country was the primary cause of the trouble. He misunderstood the country and the people, objected to the display of the national flag, showed great hostility of feeling and sentiment toward American habits and methods, insisted upon the literal obedience to rules and regulations made in England, controlled the Army in this country in the minutest detail, declined to accept any judgment or advice on matters in this country, and insisted upon annexing certain portions of Salvation Army districts in the United States to Canadian headquarters. The gist of the controversy is, as we anticipated, the inability of General Booth to understand the conditions in this country, and his determination to govern the Army in America down to the minutest detail from the London standpoint. This statement confirms the feeling of The Outlook expressed at the time of the division, that such a division, however deplorable, was in the nature of things inevitable. The Ballington Booths understood American sentiment and feeling and methods, and conformed to them, quietly modifying many observances of the Salvation Army to American conditions. In doing so they were eminently wise. In refusing to accept those modifications General Booth has shown his inability to grasp the conditions of international success. It is very much to be hoped that this statement closes a controversy already too long drawn out, and the prolongation of which cannot but greatly injure the cause for which the Salvation Army has hitherto worked.

**The Salvation Army in India**

Commissioner Booth-Tucker is not having in all respects exactly the reception which he would most enjoy in beginning his work as Commander of the Salvation Army in the United States. He comes at just the time when serious charges of misrepresentation are being made against him in relation to the Salvation Army in India, of which he was formerly the leader. The Rev. W. J. Gillespie, an Irish Presbyterian missionary in India, charges him with making erroneous returns of converts. We quote from the "British Weekly:" "Mr. Tucker says that it is probable that the Salvation Army has in Gujerat 75,000 general adherents and 10,000 genuine converts. Mr. Gillespie, who says that he has spent more years in Gujerat than Mr. Tucker has spent weeks, says that if Mr. Tucker can produce a hundred real converts brought to the saving knowledge of Christ through the sole instrumentality of the Army during the last twelve years, he will subscribe to the Army a rupee a head for the whole lot." The statements of the missionary were elicited by some ill-considered remarks of the Commander concerning missions in general. The statement elicited by his remarks, and confirmed by extracts from the "Bombay Guardian" and the "Indian Witness," seems to indicate that the opinion of the "British Weekly" may not be without foundation when it says that a real crisis of the Salvation Army has been reached at last, and that its future will depend very much upon whether Mr. Tucker can be successfully defended. Bishop Thoburn on his return from India made much the same statements that are now made by Mr. Gillespie, but the matter was then dropped. The Army in all countries has met a real want, and its work in many instances has been so genuine that it ought not to be subjected to such charges. Mr. Tucker has a great responsibility on his hands in the United States, and whatever mistakes he may have made elsewhere we hope will not be repeated here. The whole difficulty, so far as we have been able to trace it, lies in an apparently unconquerable tendency to exaggeration, which is not altogether confined in the religious world to Salvation Army statistics.

**The King's Daughters**

The tenth anniversary of the International Order of King's Daughters and Sons was celebrated in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of New York, on Friday, April 9. A large gathering from various lands was present, and the exercises were of much interest. The Order was founded by ten women in the city of New York on January 13, 1886. It now has a membership of 400,000 men, women, and children. Its badge is a silver Maltese cross bearing the letters "I. H. N.," which signify In His Name. At the afternoon session addresses were delivered by Dr. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Tilley, Dominion Secretary of the Canadian Branch, who brought greetings from the 6,000 members of the Order in Canada, Mr. John De Witt, President of the Commercial Travelers' Circle, Mrs. Louise S. Houghton, of the "Evangelist," Drs. David H. Greer, S. B. Rossiter, and others. The programme was a full one, and the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cause awakened much enthusiasm. The Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, from the simplicity of its organization and the peculiar character of its work, reaches and influences many who would otherwise find no field of service and no help from Christian sources.

**For Indefinite Pastorates.** Among the subjects most discussed in the recent Methodist Conference has been the extension of the time-limit in the pastoral relation. It seems to us that the general trend of public sentiment has been in favor of no change; but at the meeting of the New York East Conference in New Haven a resolution almost revolutionary in its character was adopted. It is significant in the first place because it was presented by George E. Reed, D.D., President of Dickinson College, a man of large influence and undoubted loyalty to the Methodist polity. The resolution recommended making it possible for pastors to remain in charge of a church indefinitely, instead of from three to five years as at present. The substance of the recommendation is that when three or four of the members of any church request the return of a pastor, the bishop may return him without regard to the number of years he has served, if by his retirement the church would suffer any special loss. The recommendation of Dr. Reed would meet many of the difficulties now experienced by the large churches of the denomination. As we have said before, we doubt if a general change in the itineracy would be wise for the Church, and even this suggestion would be difficult of execution. If the plan could be adopted without impairing the efficiency of the existing system, it might be wise.

**English Churches and Arbitration.** The following communication speaks for itself. We print it in full, and hope that it will reach every religious body in America. With its publication we add our own hearty greetings to those who have sent the address, and return the assurance of our sympathy in this cause, which is of equal interest to Christians on both sides of the sea:

The National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches of England, assembled in Nottingham, March 9 to 12 of this year 1896, to the Churches of Christ in the United States of America sends greeting. Grace, mercy, and peace be with you from our common Head, the Lord Jesus Christ.

*Dear Brethren:* Among the many questions of supreme interest and importance in relation to the kingdom of God which have been occupying our attention, there is none which lies nearer to our hearts than the continuance of that love between England and America which has been growing strong for many years of increasing intercourse between us.

We rejoice that in the difficulty which arose during the closing days of 1895 between your Government and ours, relative to Venezuela, the influence of the pulpit on both sides of the Atlantic was immediately and successfully exerted to repress angry feeling, and to declare that no difference must be allowed to be a cause of war; that there could be none which the Christian wisdom of the two nations could not peaceably settle.

We are anxious, as we are sure you are, to turn that expression of the best feeling and the clear conscience of the two nations into a basis of continued and honorable peace.

Your Congress and our House of Commons have declared themselves in favor of accepting the principle of Arbitration in settlement of differences between us.

Many of our most distinguished men in all departments of civil life—including the past and present leaders of the House of Commons—have deliberately declared in favor of the principle, since the emergence of the Venezuelan difficulty.

It is, however, to the Churches in the two lands that we look to sustain this purpose, and to urge political parties to accept as a settled matter of policy, and devise means for carrying it into effect.

We wish to pledge you, as we pledge ourselves, not to relax watchfulness and endeavor until the principle of Arbitration in all our differences be embodied in a binding treaty, and a permanent Tribunal of Arbitration be established.

We intend to send a copy of this our memorial to our political leaders, and to give it all publicity, so as to bind ourselves to you as emphatically as we can. Should you find yourselves able to do something of the same sort in America, we shall rejoice.

Again we assure you of our affection for you, and our unceasing prayer on your behalf. Among many memories we have in common, dear and sacred as they are, the closest tie which unites us—closer even than our blood relation—is this: that your Churches and ours have a common origin, a common martyr history, a common experience of missionary zeal and triumph, a common type of religious doctrine, spiritual life, and ethical character.

(Signed on behalf of the Council)
H. PRICE HUGHES, President.
CHAS. A. BERRY, ex-President.
ALEX. MACKENNAL, Secretary.

**Count Tolstoï's Doctrine** The New York "Tribune" of April 5 contains a long letter from Count Tolstoï to Mr. Ernest H. Crosby, of New York, on "The Duty of Non-Resistance." It was written in response to a communication sent by Mr. Crosby to the Count. It is a forcible restatement of views which are well known to be favorite ones with Tolstoï, and which are the result of a literal interpretation of the words of Christ in the Sermon on the Mount. The Count says: "Christianity says to man, and to each man separately, that his personal life can have no rational meaning if he counts it as belonging to him or as having for its aim worldly happiness for himself or for others." A little later he says: "Life gets a rational meaning only when one understands that to consider our life our own, or to see its aim in worldly happiness for ourselves or for others, is a delusion; that a man's life does not belong to him who has received it, but to Him who has given it, and, therefore, its object should be, not in the attainment of worldly happiness either for one's self or for other individuals, but only in fulfilling the will of Him who created this life." With this statement all Christians will agree. It is the echo of the answer of the catechism: "The chief end of man is to glorify God." Count Tolstoï holds that the first duty of every man is to live in the world a life of love. Recognizing this, he holds that a man with Christian sensibility finds a whole series of actions impossible. He cannot see how a Christian can take part in judicial proceedings in which a human being may be sentenced to death. No Christian can take part in deeds of violence. He goes so far as to say that a man would not be justified in killing another to save his own life or the life of a child. Before he would be justified in doing that, he would need to know what would become of himself or of the child whom he saves, and what, had he not killed him, would have been the future of the robber he killed. The article is characterized by perspicuity and vigor, and by a thoroughly Christian spirit. The recognition of the personality of God is distinct, and also of the authority of Jesus Christ in all matters pertaining to life and conduct. The article concludes as follows: "Only let the question of man's life be rightly put, as Christ put it, and not as it has been perversely put by the churches, and the whole structure of falsehood which the churches have built over Christ's teaching will collapse of itself. The real question is not whether it will be good or bad for a certain human society that people should follow the law of love and the consequent law of non-resistance, but it is this: Do you, who to-day live and to-morrow will die, who are, indeed, tending deathward every moment, wish now, immediately and entirely, to obey the law of Him who sent you into life, and who clearly showed you His will alike in tradition and in your mind and heart? or do you prefer to resist His will?" The position of Count Tolstoï is the doctrine of the Quakers, and, we venture to believe, of an increasing number of Christian people. The growth of great armaments, the frequent mistakes made in the administration of justice, and the awful crimes which have been committed in the name of the State, are leading many people to inquire whether the best way to conquer the evil of the world is not by loving it out of existence. "Overcome evil with good" is the enouncement of a great principle. The mistake of writers like Tolstoï and others of his class is in not recognizing that the loving thing may often be the severe thing; and that what may not be right if done to resist evil may yet be the very thing which is required of us in order that we may bring a wrong-doer to a better mind. The doing of the severe thing sometimes requires more self-sacrifice than the doing of the gentle thing. With Count Tolstoï's contention, however, that every act should be inspired by a motive of love, and that alone, no Christian will disagree.

**The Resignation of Dr. Tyler** Among the active and efficient ministers of New York, Dr. B. B. Tyler, of the Church of the Disciples, has for many years occupied a prominent place. The church of which he is pastor is the leading one of its denomination, and Dr. Tyler has been welcomed, not only in churches of his own fellowship, but in others also. After strenuous efforts on the part of his people to induce him to change his mind, his resignation has been accepted. His object in presenting it is that he may take a needed rest. He does not intend to retire from the ministry, but will probably be engaged in evangelistic work in this and other countries. He is still in the prime of life, a vigorous speaker, and a consecrated worker.

## Brief Mention

Mr. Morris K. Jesup, of New York, has been elected President of the American Sunday-School Union to succeed the late ex-Justice William Strong, recently deceased. Mr. Jesup has accepted.

At the meeting of the congregation of the Broadway Tabernacle of this city, on Wednesday night of last week, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson formally presented his resignation, in accordance with his announcement on the previous Sunday, of which we spoke last week. It was voted by the meeting that the resignation be accepted, and that a year's salary from the time of his leaving be tendered to Dr. Stimson.

The following general outline of the programme of the fifteenth International Christian Endeavor Convention, to be held in Washington from July 8 until July 13, has been announced. The Convention will open on Wednesday afternoon, July 8, with twenty-two meetings in the largest churches in the city. The usual early morning prayer-meetings will be held each day at 6:30 o'clock. The formal opening will take place on Thursday morning in three great tents. The reports of General Secretary Baer and President Clark will be given. On Thursday afternoon there will be denominational rallies. Thursday evening and Friday will be given over to addresses and conferences on various topics. Friday evening an evangelistic meeting for the citizens of Washington will be held. Saturday will be "outdoor" day, beginning with a praise service at the Washington Monument. Numerous Junior Endeavor meetings will also be held on Saturday. No Endeavor meetings will be held on Sunday morning, but in the afternoon evangelistic services will be held. On Monday the World's Christian Endeavor Union, formed last year in Boston, will hold its first annual convention.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Books and Authors

## A Patriot Vindicated [1]

Samuel Adams, leader of the Boston Town Meeting, and Thomas Hutchinson, Governor of the Province of Massachusetts, played the chief parts in the prelude to the Revolutionary War. Mr. Hosmer gave us some time ago in the "American Statesmen" series the portrait of Adams, the great tribune of the people, to whom more than to any other individual was due the rousing of the revolutionary spirit, and its preliminary organization for the great struggle. In the present work he has done justice to Adams's great antagonist, Governor Hutchinson, a man whose eminent worth and merit have too long been buried under the obloquy which falls on the champion of an unpopular and unsuccessful cause. Indisputable as it is that it was best both for England and America that the separation should take place, the grounds on which the sword was drawn admit of doubt in an unbiased mind. At least we may agree with Mr. Hosmer that Americans who have imbibed the traditional belief that all reason was on their side and all unreason on the other "need to restudy the matter."

Hutchinson's idea was that the mother country should stand in the same relation to the colonies as that in which England stands now to Canada and Australia. The colonies were to legislate for themselves freely, except when imperial interests were concerned. The Parliament, holding the supreme authority, was to exercise it considerately and paternally. He fully agreed with his turbulent fellow-citizens in disapproving the Stamp Act and the Tea Tax, but preferred constitutional methods of opposition. Though he abstained from using the obnoxious stamps, he incurred the hatred of the mob, who destroyed his handsome house in 1765—for which nobody was punished!

Boston, the storm-center where the Revolutionary War was generated by Samuel Adams and his associates, was not the homogeneous community that one imagines. Its well-to-do and intelligent citizens constituted a better market for good literature than some of our modern cities ten times its size. There was also a lower class as brutal as the mob of London. These latter were always on the side of the "patriots." Ruffians as thorough as ever were dealt with by vigilance committees were in the following of church deacons, and were certainly not duly restrained. Voters were required to have a property qualification of £40, but this was disregarded. In consequence, many men of property and character stood aloof from the Town Meeting in disgust. The goodness of the cause can by no means cover the questionableness of the means and instruments sometimes employed.

These Boston Town Meetings, which formed the nucleus of the Revolution, Hutchinson constantly insisted were illegal, overstepping their constitutional limits, when they went beyond their proper local interests to interfere with the administration of the empire. He wished for an Act of Parliament to restrain them to their legitimate sphere. His anti-democratic attitude to the right of the people to assemble for free discussion was not wholly unreasonable. A revolt was preparing against the mother country, on whose armaments the colonies had till then depended for defense against the foreign enemy. In 1757 the General Court had expressly recognized the authority of Parliament over the colonies. In 1766 all right of Parliament to legislate for the colonies was denied in set terms on the floor of the House. In 1770 the right of the King to instruct the Governor to convene the Legislature at Cambridge instead of Boston was denied. Thus the movement toward independence was advancing. Hutchinson dreaded it as premature, and engineered by a few hotheads in disregard of the substantial interests of the country.

In the war of words that preluded the drawing of the sword the Tory position was legally good. There must be supreme authority somewhere. If not in King or Parliament, then in an independent America. And yet few really desired independence, except Adams and his associates. The general feeling was that dismemberment of the empire would be calamitous. It was a case where political destiny was instinctively but blindly followed to the dreaded end. The most unselfish public spirit, as well as high courage and acute judgment, is as conspicuous on one side as the other. The patriotic Tory Governor deserves no less esteem for his efforts to avert the terrible conflict, than its fortunate issues have brought to those who braved it and brought it on.

Hutchinson was a man of singular probity and ability. The larger part of his active life was spent in various branches of the public service, as Representative, Councilor, Judge, Lieutenant-Governor, and Governor. He had brought prosperity to the Province by substituting, in spite of general opposition, a hard-money currency for depreciated paper. Thirty years after his death John Adams wished that Hutchinson were back, with full power to regulate the currency of the Union. However abhorrent his political ideas were to the men of the Revolution, their soundness is indicated by their lying at the foundation of the colonial system of Great Britain to-day. Now that the much more recent antipathies of our Civil War have been so largely buried, it is time that those shall cease which are kept alive by tradition from our Revolutionary period. A work of reparation is due to the memories of men who deserved well of their country, but have been maligned as her enemies for differing in judgment from their neighbors, in a crisis where the sincerest patriotism might hesitate which side to choose. Such a work Mr. Hosmer has done with admirable candor for a man who, had he not happened to be on the losing side, would have been classed with the great worthies of American history, among whom at length he will obtain the honor which is his due.

[1] *The Life of Thomas Hutchinson, Royal Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.* By James K. Hosmer. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. $4.

## Professor Green's "Genesis" [1]

This volume is probably the ablest presentation to be found in the English language of the extremest conservative position on the subject of the composition of the Old Testament. Most modern scholars recognize some composite element throughout the first six books of the Bible; a few, however, hold that this composite character does not run throughout the Hexateuch, though evident traces of it appear even to the English reader in the Book of Exodus. Thus, from chapter xxiv., 7, it would appear, at least presumptively, that a prior document called the "Book of the Covenant" was incorporated in and made a part of the Book of Exodus. But we really do not recall any distinguished scholar in England, Germany, or the United States, with the single exception of Dr. Green, who doubts that the Book of Genesis is composed of pre-existent documents. Thus Delitzsch, the most conservative, perhaps, of the German Biblical scholars, declares that "it is simply impossible that Genesis ii., 5—iv., should proceed from the same author as Genesis i., 1—ii., 4." The reader who will turn to Genesis will find, even in the English version, substantial evidences—perhaps all the evidences except those of a purely linguistic and philological character—which lead most Biblical scholars to agree with Dr. Delitzsch in thinking that we have here two different accounts of the Creation by two different authors. Dr. Green does not agree with Dr. Delitzsch. He thinks it is not only possible but probable that both accounts come from the same author. Indeed, he affirms that "the second chapter does not contain another account of the Creation additional to that in the first." Most scholars find at least two accounts of the Flood in Genesis, each complete in itself and in minor details differing. Dr. Green contends that neither of the supposed accounts is complete in itself, that there are no superfluous repetitions, no discrepancies, no differences of diction sufficient to justify belief that there are two authors; in short, that there is but one history of the Flood, and this not produced by an editor who has combined into one two pre-existing narratives. In short, if we understand Dr. Green aright, he does not merely contend that the Book of Genesis, though composed of different elements, is the work of a single editor, who has made out of those elements a consistent narrative; he denies that there are elements which can be separated by scholarship in our time, even hypothetically. The book, in his eyes, is the product, not of an editor of manuscripts, but of one author.

Dr. Green's volume is necessarily one of almost microscopic detail. It is impossible to reproduce his arguments in a column. From our point of view, which is that of modern scholarship, his book seems to be written rather in order to make out a case than to investigate and judicially determine a question—a fault which the candid critic must declare is also to be found in not a few of the writings of those who hold to the composite authorship of the Hexateuch. Professor Green's analysis has failed to shake our conviction that the Book of Genesis was composed, like the Diatessaron of Tatian, of pre-existing accounts, which have been skillfully woven together, not without leaving marks of the joiner's art. But he who desires to know what the ablest and most thorough scholarship in either England or America can say in opposition to this opinion will find it in Dr. Green's volume.

[1] *The Unity of the Book of Genesis.* By William Henry Green, D.D., LL.D. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.

It is not always easy for the reviewer to know just what to say about such English novels as *Successors to the Title*, by L. B. Walford, and *A Self-Denying Ordinance*, by M. Hamilton. We desire to be fair, and at the same time it is not easy to conjecture why such stories are written, and why they are read; at any rate, why they are read in this country. They deal with conditions of social life hardly to be met

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with on this side the ocean. They are not immoral, nor are they moral; they are simply purposeless. It cannot be truthfully said that they will add anything that is valuable to our insight into human motives or conduct. The only purpose that we can imagine them to fulfill is the entirely unnecessary use of killing time. Nevertheless, such books find enough readers, who, no doubt, are soothed if not delighted by the perusal of their platitudes. De Quincey was a thousand times right when he said that one has to read a thousand books in order to find out that it was unnecessary to read more than one of them. In contrast to these we hail *In the Day of Adversity*, by John Bloundelle-Burton, from the same publishing house (D. Appleton & Co., New York). This is a story of the times of Louis XIV.—which is not really its strong point, for the author has not been able to think and feel otherwise than an end-of-the-nineteenth-century man, yet he has put thought and feeling, character and event, into his pages, till they are all alive. There is a delightful abundance of adventure, intrigue, and plot, not of the cheap sort, that refresh us completely. Louise Imogen Guiney comes before us in a high-art garb devised by her Boston publishers, Copeland & Day, and under the title *Lover's Saint Ruth's and Three Other Tales*. The stories are dainty, like their cover. Miss Guiney claims for them only the credit of "apprentice work in fiction." Would that all past-masters had some of this writer's delicacy of fancy! Of this little book we say one word—a beautiful soul in a beautiful body.

The amount of criticism of Kidd's "Social Evolution" on the part of the orthodox, as well as on the side of the secularists, is almost incredible. In his *Brotherhood of Man: A Study towards a Christian Philosophy of History*, the Rev. John Howard Crawford, M.A., essays to show that the end towards which humanity has always been moving naturally is that of unity in brotherhood. Any other notion, such as supposes that it is religion that alone makes for brotherhood and social organization, the author stigmatizes as "Manicheean theory." Though we cannot see that the author has proven his point, because he fails to discern religion where it has in reality been the unifying power in evolution and in human progress, we feel bound to say that he has produced a very interesting study, and one that in details is undoubtedly correct. The chapters on literature, art, and commerce are brilliant. Interesting questions arise, such as this suggested by the writer's statement, "Mankind must be regarded as *a thing which has its end in itself, i.e.*, apart from the other works of God"—is not this a form of statement constructively Manicheean? Does not Mr. Crawford disagree with St. Paul? We think that Mr. Crawford's mental attitude is one that cannot perceive religion except under the guise of traditional Christianity. In this position he will find some who will persistently take issue with him. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

Briefly we would commend to the attention of our readers three "Little Books on Religion," on account of their excellence as devotional literature. They are, *The Seven Words from the Cross*, by W. Robertson Nicoll, M.A., LL.D.; *The Upper Room*, by the Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren), and *Christ and the Future Life*, by the late Dr. R. W. Dale. Dr. Nicoll has entered deeply into the psychology of Jesus, and drawn thence exceeding helpful reflections. Mr. Watson has brought out some unnoticed things of Holy Scripture, and is devout in an entirely wholesome phase of thought and feeling. Dr. Dale's study of our Lord's sayings recorded at the beginning of the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. John is acute, and shows profound spiritual insight, and an unusual knowledge of the human heart in all its moods and experiences. About all three little books there is a freshness of thought, a suggestiveness, and an earnest and single-hearted desire to prove helpful, that endows them with an exceptional utility for the end for which they were produced. The names of their respective authors is sufficient guarantee of their literary superiority. (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.)

The Rev. John Hamilton Thom was a Unitarian minister who progressed (or regressed) from low Arianism to a pure Sabellianism. To those who are desirous to understand how in such a process the spirituality of the teachings of Jesus remained to the man for a spiritual impulse and for a source of inspiration we recommend *A Spiritual Faith: Sermons by John Hamilton Thom, with a Memorial Preface by James Martineau, LL.D., etc.* The reader may feel surprised, while he is reading these sermons, to find how unchangeably the mental and religious attitude of the seventeenth-century Calvinists persists in this nineteenth-century Unitarian. The spirit of a conservative Unitarianism, such as drove Theodore Parker away from the "great and Monday meeting," is all to be felt in the earlier utterances of Mr. Thom. Intellectually he grew so as to be congenial to Dr. Martineau, who cherished him as a lifelong friend. (Longmans, Green & Co., New York.)

Whoever has spent a summer day at the summer home of Governor and Mrs. Claflin, enjoying their delightful hospitality, will find in the *Old Elms* (T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York) a most enjoyable reminiscence. He who has not had this privilege will find in this charming book himself invited to be a guest where many distinguished guests have gathered, and will have this advantage, that he will meet in one brief visit notable men and women, as though at one reception, whose presence under the old elms was not simultaneous, and only one or two of whom, therefore, he would have been likely to meet in any personal visit to the hospitable mansion. The book possesses that atmosphere of peace which was so characteristic of the home. It is like a quiet nook in the Forest of Arden.

*Patriotic Citizenship*, by Thomas J. Morgan, LL.D. (American Book Company, New York), is an attempt to develop through the public school the spirit of loyalty to America and the love of freedom. It is composed wholly of extracts from distinguished writers, grouped under different heads and sub-heads. For the use of younger pupils this method of moral development has a decided advantage over the more formal study of ethics as a science. Reading, committing to memory, and reciting brief excerpts from great writers, if rightly managed, has a tendency to create the spirit of loyalty and the love of liberty, and this must first be created before the foundation is laid for the study of what we may call national ethics. For such foundation purpose this little volume appears to us admirably adapted. It might be used to advantage in private schools and perhaps on certain occasions in Sunday-schools.

Dr. Henry van Dyke's *Responsive Readings*, selected from the Bible and arranged under subjects for common worship (Ginn & Co., Boston), is an enlarged form of Scripture readings originally prepared for Appleton Chapel at Harvard University, where it is now in use. The use of responsive readings is especially desirable in school or college, where too often religious services become perfunctory and meaningless. A dead, formal, mechanical prayer service is not only a great obstacle to the influence of Christianity, but a positive profanation and degradation. Securing a participation in the service by the attendants will not of itself prevent this, but in the hands of a spiritually-minded and wise demonstrator it will do much toward its prevention. For this purpose, and for similar use in non-liturgical churches, Dr. van Dyke's book seems to us admirably adapted.

Some think of Dr. J. Rendell Harris as an erudite textual critic and Oriental scholar; others speak of him slightingly as the "baptized Quaker;" but we shall always think of him as one who has purveyed for us the strongest and richest of spiritual food, since it has been our good fortune to read Friend Harris's series of addresses called *Union with God*. If the test of inspiration be only that the word inspires, then we could pronounce these addresses inspired. Why not? God is not dumb, that he should speak no more! At any rate, this volume may lawfully be recognized as a book of the spirit. Only those who read it will know that we do not speak extravagantly. (A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York.)

## Literary Notes

—The library committee of Hull, England, have decided not to buy the Poet Laureate's works, as "there is no demand for that class of literature."

—The memory of Thomas Hughes, says an exchange, is especially green in Chicago because after the fire he sent that city a collection of 7,000 books to serve as a basis of a new public library.

—Mr. Clinton Scollard has resigned his chair of English Literature at Hamilton College, and intends to devote more time to writing than he has found it practicable to give while holding his professorship.

—Count von Caprivi, ex-Chancellor of the German Empire, who has been living quietly at the home of his niece on a large estate in northern Prussia, is at work on his memoirs. It is announced that they will soon be in the hands of a Berlin printer. It is supposed that they will contain some interesting revelations.

—It is now stated that the Dean of Westminster has taken great pains to meet the demand that Dr. Johnson's gravestone shall be better preserved and rendered more conspicuous to the public. He has had the ancient flaws in it made good with pieces of Irish marble, the lettering has been cut deep, and the letters filled with white cement.

—Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, whose literary tastes are well known, has written a series of anecdotal sketches relating to French history. They will be published under the title "Personal Characteristics from French History." Some of the people dealt with are Louis XIV., Louis XI., Francis I., Madame de Pompadour, Cardinal Mazarin, Voltaire, Marie Leczinska, and Cardinal Richelieu.

—The English papers say that, although Mrs. Humphry Ward is suffering from ill health, she is busily engaged in finishing her new book. She has the double labor of writing and controlling the affairs of University Hall, which has now taken the name of Passmore Edwards's Hall, and has been shifted to a new abode. As soon as her book is finished she will leave England for a long stay on the Continent.

—Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons announce that they will include in their series of the "Writings of the Fathers of the Republic" the Works of James Monroe, edited by S. M. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton has for a number of years had charge in the State Department in Washington of the series of manuscripts in the National Historical collection, and his co-operation has proved of great service in the preparation for the press of the sets previously published by Messrs. Putnam in this series.

—Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will begin immediately the publication of a new edition of the works of Lord Byron, both verse and prose, edited by Mr. W. E. Henley. The poems will be arranged, so far as possible, in strict chronological order. The prose will consist of all the letters (public and private) and the diaries, removed from their environment in Moore's narrative, together with whatever new material the editor has been able to obtain, and annotated to explain allusions originally obscure or veiled of set purpose. Besides the ordinary edition, there is to be a limited issue, on hand-made paper, with proofs of the portraits.

[For list of Books Received see page 719]

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# For the Little People

### A Springtime Song

By Edgar Wade Abbot

To you, my little Lady,
I sing a song of spring!
Because your eyes are violets,
An April song I sing;
Because your cheeks are apple-bloom,—
Your smiles the sunbeams bring:
To you, my little Lady,
I sing a song of spring.

Together, little Lady,
We see the world anew;
We watch the cloud-ships as they float
Across the sea of blue;
We gather gold from buttercups;
We hear the robins woo.
With you, my little Lady,
The world to me is new.

To you, my little Lady,
In life's green springtime sweet,
Unknown as yet the summer,
Its burden and its heat,
I, from life's brown October,
Send back this song to greet
The coming of the springtime
To April's Lady sweet!

### "Smart" Children

By Mary E. Q. Brush

Donald and Marguerite came home from kindergarten, swinging hands and singing shrilly the song of "The squirrel in the hollow tree." At the back porch they stopped short. Right in front of them was a big pan filled with great green shiny pods.

"Look at their thick stems! and what are they, anyhow?" Donald asked.

"Peppers," said mamma. "Mountain-bell peppers," and, with a sharp knife, she cut out a little circle around the stem and then proceeded to dig away the small, yellowish-white seeds. "I am going to stuff them with chopped cabbage, and then sew on these little lids and put them in a jar of strong vinegar."

"I think they're real pretty!" exclaimed Marguerite, putting her wee inquisitive nose a little nearer the pan. "See! there's one with a bright red streak in it!"

"That's riper than the others," said mamma. "They're fire-red when quite ripened."

"Are they? Oh, give us one—each of us!" chimed the children, while Marguerite added, "We'll keep them till they get red, then, with the lid on them, they'll be the cunningest, tawnty jars, and we can keep our strings of thorn-apple beads in them!"

"My! my!" laughed mamma, "I guess not! You children mustn't even touch these peppers!"

"Why?" Donald asked, dolefully.

"Oh, they'll make you smart, and—" But just then Peggy came to tell mamma that the minister had come for an afternoon call.

When the children were alone, they looked at the pan of peppers and then at each other.

"What did mamma mean by 'making us smart'?" said Donald.

"I guess she meant learning things easy," said Marguerite, wisely. "I heard Ethel Greene say that Jimmy was real smart at *riffentick*."

"Sh'd think mamma'd want us to be smart," said Donald, in injured tones.

"Well"—and Marguerite's little brown face, with its black eyes and red cheeks, glowed with a sudden adventurous spirit—"well, anyhow, I'm going to see what those peppers taste like! Let's each take one of the seeds—such teenty-tawnty things can't do any harm."

Two pairs of fat little hands rummaged among the peppers until they found one with the lid off, and a seed was selected.

But the seed got no farther than the two red mouths—and then, oh, then, how they bit and stung and burned like fire! Then the peppery hands rubbed lips and chin, and that made matters worse!

"Oh! oh! oh! It's hot!" howled Donald.

"Boo! hoo! hoo! It's burny!" sobbed Marguerite.

At the sound of the wails, mamma came running out—and Peggy, and even the minister and his wife; and everybody talked, and one person advised one thing and another said something else, and Rover got up from his rug and barked loudly, so you can imagine the confusion. Presently Peggy brought a big piece of ice from the refrigerator, and Donald sucked one end of it and Marguerite the other, and that cooled the pain somewhat, though the tears still rolled down their cheeks, and their lips were red and swollen.

And after a little, when vaseline and cold cream had made them still more comfortable, Marguerite said, in a quavering little voice, "You—you said it would make us 'smart.'"

"Well, it did, didn't it?" said mamma, and then everybody, even the two little pepper victims, laughed.

### An Art and Literary Exhibit

By Mary Willis

I was delighted when the invitation came. Probably it was the first exhibit of the kind ever given, and it was an honor to be asked. The invitation said there would be an exhibition of the art work of a number of children under fourteen years of age.

The walls of a large room were hung with the drawings sent by the children. The most prominent was a picture about thirty feet long and two feet wide. This picture had been painted in sections and then most carefully joined. It represented a circus parade.

The band and the big chariot led. These were followed by the cages of the animals. There were two lions and the lion-tamer in one cage, the bears, elephants, snakes, monkeys, all the animals as we see them in the circus parade. The little artist had used colored crayon and gold wash, so that the effect was gorgeous. It took close observation and patience to produce such work. You saw the time and work in the picture, but you saw, too, that it had given the little artist great pleasure. The band were gay in red and yellow and blue and gold.

There were four pictures drawn in pencil on brown paper, which told the sad story of Anna, who was killed by the Indians. This picture illustrated a story that was read during the literary exercises. The Babes in the Wood would not know themselves if they saw their picture in this exhibit. Their dresses were very modern, and they were uncommonly large for "babes." Bluebeard and his wives were enough to fill you with terror. Hans, Gretel, and the Witch proved that one small girl had used her eyes. Hans was in the cage, and the witch was near her house, and Gretel was in agony over her brother's fate. A small boy had pictured a school-house on fire. The pupils were running out at one side very much as bees leave a hive, while all the blaze and smoke were coming out at the other side. This showed the artist a merciful small boy. Jack and the Bean-stalk furnished four pictures. Another picture was Jack fishing, drawn by himself. Jack was very small, but the fish was very large, and the stream was so small that it was a puzzle how the fish ever managed to swim between its banks. There were pictures sent by a Chicago school, cut from white paper: George Washington and the cherry-tree, Indians, horses and wagons. These were mounted on colored paper. Another school sent a number of designs. These were very good, but there had been a teacher, and the work had been directed. The other pictures were play, and much more interesting. The poems and stories which were shown were very good for such little children. These children propose to have a newspaper, and the money they make—if they make any—is to go toward the support of a home for poor children. I am sure if they had charged admission to this exhibit, people would have been glad to pay. These children have a president about eleven years old, and a secretary so young that she cannot write, but her sister wrote and read her report. The treasurer is a little girl. The members have learned to put motions, and second them, and vote upon them, in a very intelligent manner. They did as well as many older people do. The mammas of these children form the advisory board, so they will not make many mistakes. There were very many pictures—pictures that told of different experiences of these children, as well as of stories they had read and heard. Altogether it was a delightful afternoon, and I wish you had all been there, you would have enjoyed the pictures and the stories so much.

### Their Easter

They are such poor little children, most of them, that you would feel sorry for them. But when you saw the two lovely kindergartners, you would not feel so sorry; you would know that any little boy or girl who had such friends could not be very poor. These children have a number of young girl friends whom they do not know—young girls who have made this kindergarten possible in this neighborhood. As Easter came near, these young girls asked the kindergartners what they could do for these little children that would give them a happy Easter. They were told to make each child a rabbit. The rabbits were made, and just before Easter the festival was held. The children sang their songs, and played their games, and then one rabbit was taken out of a box. The moment the children saw it they shouted with delight. The kindergartner told a story about a rabbit, and then she gave it to one little boy to hold. He stroked and smoothed it, and then asked if he might kiss it. When he had kissed it, the rabbit was passed around the circle. After each had held it a little while, the children were asked if they would each like to have a little rabbit for their very own. These little children seemed to think this was too much to expect, and looked charmed at the mere suggestion. When the boxes were taken out, and the children saw that they each were to have a rabbit, they jumped up and down in wild excitement.

They loved, and stroked, and kissed the rabbits, wild with delight. It was a cold day, and when they went home they carefully covered the rabbits under their coats.

### Two Eyes that See

Children who keep their eyes open are the children who learn the most. To see things and find out for one's self is the best way to learn, and it is this kind of learning that makes a man most useful. Books are really eye-openers. They tell us how to look, and when to look, and how to listen. The best book ever written is meant to help us see, hear, speak, and think rightly. A little boy in New York is beginning the right way. He sent a letter which tells us some of the things he has found out about plants:

*DEAR OUTLOOK:* I TRIED TO FIND OUT WHAT WAS IN THE BROWN BUDS ON THE TREES LAST SPRING ALSO THIS. THE BRANCH I HAVE IS THREE YEARS OLD. THIS YEAR'S GROWTH IS LIGHTER BROWN THAN LAST YEAR'S. YOU CAN TELL EACH YEAR'S GROWTH BY THE RINGS ON THE BRANCH WHERE THEY START OUT. LAST YEAR'S GROWTH IS THE BEST. HAS ONE MORE BRANCH. THE WOOL KEEPS THE TENDER LEAVES FROM THE COLD AND IS SOMETIMES CALLED BLANKETS. THE BROWN COVERING ON THE BUDS, THEIR LITTLE OVERCOATS. THE GUM IS FOR THE SAME PURPOSE. TO KEEP THE COLD OUT AND FASTEN THE OVERCOAT ON TIGHT.

H. E. F., JR.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Municipal Progress

**The Chicago Victory**

Never since we have been watching the efforts of reformers to purify municipal politics have we witnessed so promising a victory as, that achieved, in the aldermanic elections in Chicago last week. A part of this victory had, indeed, been achieved before election day came, for several aldermen, against whose re-election the Municipal Voters' League was fighting, failed to be renominated. Some withdrew from the contest when they found that the League was organizing in their districts and fighting them in the same practical, house-to-house, hand-to-hand way they themselves were accustomed to fight. Several more were defeated at the party primaries. It was a very gratifying state of affairs that on election morning there were candidates in more than three-quarters of the wards whom the Voters' League could indorse. The League's indorsements had been given in apparently complete disregard of party affiliations. If National politics influenced the League's judgments, it certainly did not appear from the surface of its bulletins. The public believed in the absolute good faith of the work that had been done, and on election day indorsed the candidates indorsed by the League and retired the candidates opposed by the League in a degree without parallel in similar elections in our great cities. In twenty-one wards out of thirty-four men acceptable to the League were elected, and only five "boodle" members of the last Board of Aldermen were re-elected. Unfortunately, only half the Council is elected this year, but the results achieved are so remarkably satisfactory that the League has a stronger spur to keep up the fight than it had to begin it. If boards of aldermen can be purified by agitation among the voters of all the wards, municipal reform is advanced a whole epoch beyond any point at which it can be placed by taking responsibility away from the people and centering it in a single official.

**The Brooklyn Bridge**

The report of the New York Assembly Cities Committee which investigated the management of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge does not charge corruption on the part of the present Trustees, but finds that appointments made by them are "regulated by political influences," and that "efficient service is a secondary consideration." Even more inportant than this are its findings in reference to the relations of the Bridge Trustees to the street railroad companies. The Committee cites the manner in which the President of the Board testified that the citizens of Brooklyn were overwhelmingly in favor of a plan to give a portion of the plaza about the bridge to the surface railways. When required to support his statement, he was only able to show the Committee about twenty letters which he had received favoring the street railway scheme, and several of these purporting to come from different parts of Brooklyn were almost word for word alike, and all of them had evidently been patterned after one or two forms which had been sent out, with the request that the person whom to they were sent prepare a letter on the lines indicated. The explanation of the remarkable friendliness of the Trustees to the street railway companies the Committee finds in the admission of President Howell and Trustee Keeney that they are interested in several Brooklyn street railway corporations. The Committee calls upon the Legislature to pass an act abolishing the present Board of Trustees and creating a new board, none of whose members shall be interested in any firm or corporation which makes contracts with the bridge or has any special privileges upon it. The Committee recommends that the statute declare that any contracts granted in which one of the Trustees is discovered to be interested shall be null and void.

**Philadelphia Gas Works**

Though the Philadelphia Gas Works are not managed as they should be, it is obvious that the voters of the city recognize with gratitude how much better the present management is than that given them by the old "non-political" Board of Trustees. At a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Councils, says "The Kingdom," a communication was received from the Philadelphia Gas Company offering the city $20,000,000 for its works. The Company agreed to pay into the city treasury five per cent. of the net profits after ten years, and ten per cent. after fifteen years. It still further agreed to furnish gas to the city for 65 cents per thousand cubic feet, and to private individuals at the present rate of $1 per thousand. At the end of twenty-five years the city was to have the option to buy the works back again. At every one of these points the citizens were to be placed in an indefinitely better position than those of New York—where gas should be furnished much cheaper because of the greater concentration of population. But the Councils recognized the fact that public ownership was the source of the advantageous position now held by the city, and returned the proposition with the announcement that the City Gas Works were not for sale.

**Municipal Conditions in Southern Cities**

Secretary Woodruff, of the National Municipal League, in a recent letter upon the work of that organization in various parts of the country, makes the following report concerning the obstacles to good government in Southern cities, taking Macon, Georgia, as a typical instance: "The saloon and the negro vote are responsible for a lax and corrupt municipal government. The negro vote is always in the market for bargain and sale, and as the ring and saloon men always have a corruption fund on hand, that enables them to outbid their competitors. It is not an infrequent sight to see negro preachers working in the interests of the ring." As Macon is among the places in which a Good Government Club has been formed, it will be interesting to learn a year or two hence what progress it has made.

**Gas Competition in Kansas City**

In the financial columns of the New York "Evening Post" we find an interesting description of the conflict now going on between the gas companies in Kansas City, Mo. The new company organized a year ago with a million dollars capital has now turned gas into sixty-five miles of mains and is supplying it at the rate of $1 per 1,000 feet. "To meet the competition and, if possible, to destroy it, the Kansas City Gas Company, which formerly had a monopoly of the business and sold its product at $1.60, has now cut the price to 50 cents per 1,000, and is advertising free gas-stoves and free cooking lectures by a woman specialist. The new company has met the 'free-stove' offer, but has so far failed to include the lectures among the inducements in favor of its gas. The new company, however, is issuing circulars reminding the public that the cut of the old company can be only a temporary one, and that the interests behind the old company are still charging $1.60 for gas in Omaha, $1.70 in Des Moines, $1.60 in Harrisburg and Reading, Pa., and $1.75 in Jersey City. Another effective argument against the old company is the fact that a year ago the promoters of it asked for a renewal of their franchise for thirty years, with $1.40 as the minimum charge, asserting at the time that any lower rate meant confiscation of their plant." So long as the present conflict lasts the public will, of course, secure gas at moderate rates, but how long will the public rely upon occasional competition of this sort for the prevention of monopoly charges? Very soon a new combination is certain, and the public will merely have to pay interest upon a larger capitalization. Since it has been demonstrated that gas can be made for about thirty cents a thousand feet, and that gas companies will gladly supply it at less than forty cents where the public owns a plant, municipal ownership has been the obvious remedy for the worst of present abuses.

**Proposed Farm Colony for Vagrants**

The Prison Association of New York is supporting a bill before the New York Legislature to authorize this city to establish "a farm colony for the detention, reformation, and instruction of persons convicted of vagrancy, habitual drunkenness, and repeated disorderly conduct." The maximum appropriation authorized by the bill is half a million dollars. The measure has the support of Mr. Edmund Kelly, of the City Club, Professor F. H. Giddings, of Columbia College, Mr. Roseneau, of the United Hebrew Charities, Mr. Milbury, of the United Christian Alliance, and Mr. Robinson, of the Catholic Protectory. The fact that so many students of the best methods of relief work should believe that a farm colony would furnish the city with the best means of caring for its most hopeless classes not actually criminal is a strong plea for the support of the measure. While industrial conditions are forcing people from the rural districts into the cities, plans to take them permanently back to the farms are not, indeed, likely to be very successful. Nevertheless, upon a farm colony such as is proposed the colonists could at least be separated from the positively harmful conditions now surrounding them, and the better part of them, if not the larger part, might be fitted for self-support.

**A Library for Brooklyn**

We are glad to learn that citizens of Brooklyn are at last bestirring themselves to provide a public library. That so large a city with a strong American element in its citizenship should have been so long without a public library is not easily explained. In many parts of the country appropriations for libraries have come to be a prominent part of appropriations for the public schools. It is to be hoped they will assume this position in Brooklyn. The public library ought everywhere to be a part of the public-school system, since it carries on for those who have left school the educational work which the schools can barely begin.

**The Fourth National Conference for Good City Government**

This year the annual meeting of the National Municipal League will be held in Baltimore, May 6, 7, and 8. Especial attention will be given to conditions in Southern cities. Practical questions, such as whether municipal legislators should be paid, ought there to be one or two chambers in the municipal legislature, and the municipal ownership and control of railroads and other public franchises, will be discussed. All interested in these subjects are invited to attend. The Trunk Line Association has granted a reduction of railroad rates, upon certain conditions, which will be furnished upon application to Clinton Rogers Woodruff, 514 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

**A New Municipal Issue**

In the municipal elections in Michigan last week the principal question before the voters in a great many of the smaller towns was the free coinage of silver or "sound money." Party lines as between Republicans and Democrats disappeared to a degree rarely hoped for by municipal reformers, but the silver question kept the personal fitness of candidates for their municipal duties as far as ever in the background.

**Cheap Gas in Glasgow**

The city of Glasgow has reduced the price of gas from sixty to fifty-six cents per thousand feet. It has been the policy of the city since the gas plant came under municipal control to make the question of profit to the city treasury in a measure subordinate to the question of service to the citizens. Yet the increase in the consumption of gas, with the successive reductions in its price, has made the financial outcome most satisfactory. At present the city is renting over ten thousand gas-stoves to private families.

**Rapid Transit in Paris**

The City Council of Paris has voted in favor of municipal ownership and operation of the proposed rapid transit system. The French Minister of Commerce in a recent communication to the Council expresses his approval of the plan, provided a certain portion of the system can be completed before the year 1900.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Notes and Queries

What is a good book for a young girl to study (1) in regard to the Apostles' Creed? I want something that gives Bible references to establish each article. (2) To help her to obtain a knowledge of the Bible—as to its history and meaning, not too deeply theological? A. E. T.

1. Elizabeth Wordsworth's "Illustrations of the Creed" ($1.75), and Canon Eyton's Sermons on the same ($1). Rev. J. E. Yonge's "Exposition of the Apostles' Creed" is furnished with Biblical references (T. Whittaker, New York, 75 cents). 2. This question was answered thus, November 16: There are three small books which, taken together, cover the subject; viz., Gladden's "Who Wrote the Bible?" dealing with the authorship and subject matter; Talbot's "Our Bible, and How it Came to Us," treating of the transmission of the Scriptures to the present time; and Milligan's "The English Bible," an account of the growth of the English version from the earliest times. Their total price is somewhat less than $2. The first is published by the Scribners, the second by Whittaker, the third by Randolph, New York.

Will you give me, in brief, your understanding of Col. i., 20? What is the meaning of "having made peace by the blood of the cross"? The exegesis is easy according to penalists. So, also, according to governmentalists. I understand you be neither penalist nor governmentalist. In what sense may sacrificing love be said to have made peace on the cross? B. G. M.

The text, with the context, shows that the reconciliation which brings peace is of man to God, not of God to man. See also 2 Cor. v., 19. This reconciliation is in the substitution, not of Christ's suffering for our suffering, but of the spiritual mind, which is life and peace, for the carnal mind, which is enmity and death. See Rom. viii., 6-10. This substitution is effected through the cross (1) as a demonstration of the divine love that seeks our peace (see I John iv., 9, 10), and (2) as inspiring hatred of the sin that destroys our peace. See Rom. vi., 21. Furthermore, the reconciliation and peace thus effected are to be understood in the widest sense, not only of man with the heavenly Father, but of unbrotherly men with each other. See Eph. ii., 11-21.

1. Can you refer me to some book, or books, by which I may learn of the manner in which the New Testament books were made canonical? 2. A controversy is going on in our midst in regard to water baptism. Mark xvi., 9-20, are cited as not authentic. Can you tell me when and why these verses were added? A SUBSCRIBER.

1. The article on the "Canon" in the Encyclopædia Britannica is probably within your reach. A fuller account is in Dr. S. Davidson's "Canon of the Bible, its Formation, History, and Fluctuations" (King & Co., London). Any bookseller can import it. 2. The two oldest MSS., dating from the fourth century, do not contain it, but it appears in the next oldest. It was added, as an epitome of the received account, because of the incompleteness of Mark's record, whose abrupt ending at verse 9 seems to require a supplement.

1. What is the correct pronunciation of Ebers's "Uarda"? 2. Is the "eight-hour day" the Government standard? that is, do all Government employees work but eight hours per day? 3. Was there not recently some judicial decision which enforced the idea that the Government could not dictate what should constitute a day's work? A. C.

1. Oo-ar'da (a as in far). 2. The "eight-hour day" is the Government standard, but further legislation is needed before it can be realized for all employees. 3. The Illinois Supreme Court overthrew the eight-hour law regulating the employment of women and children in factories.

What books are there, not too scientific or profound for the general reader, which give the results of modern scholarship or "Higher Criticism" in regard to the Bible? SEVERAL CONSTANT READERS.

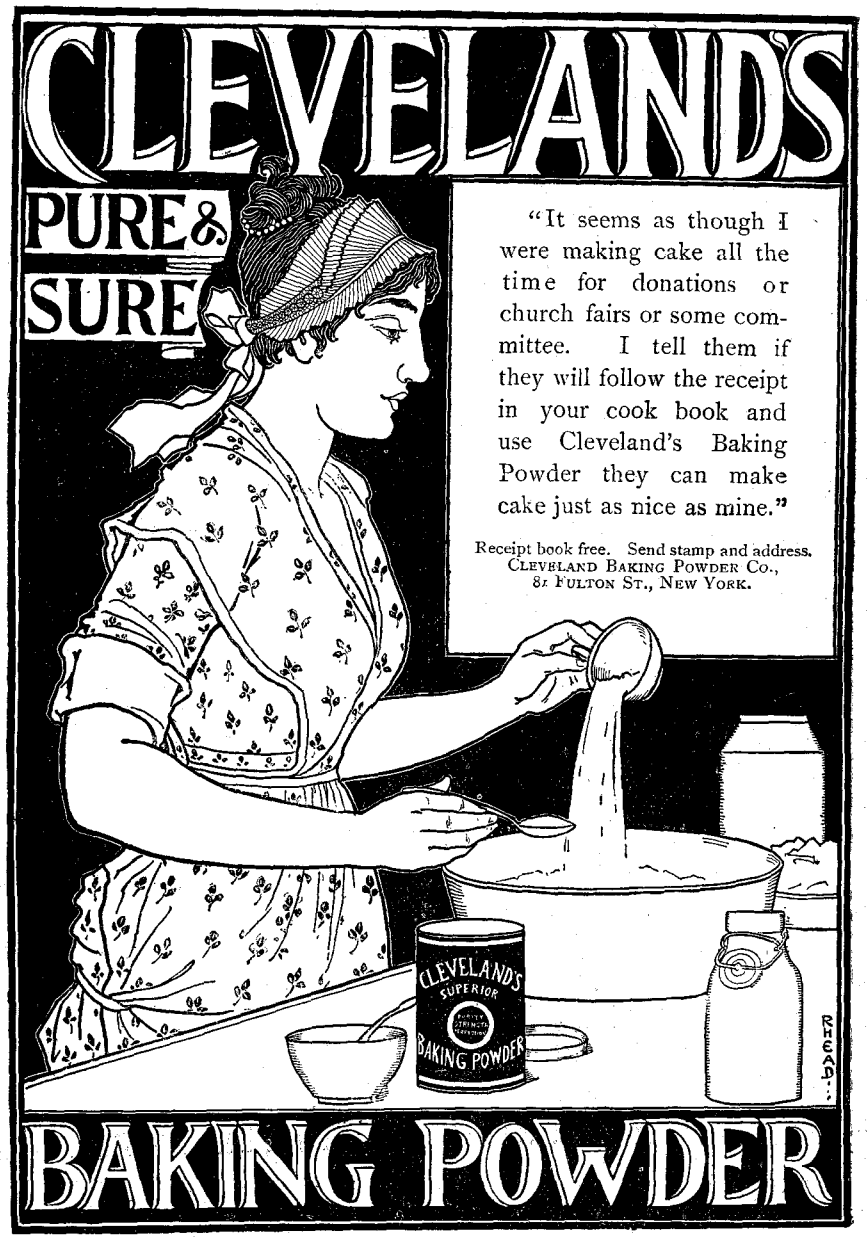
There is nothing quite so good, we think, as Dr. Sanday's Bampton Lectures on "Inspiration," third edition. It is at once simple and comprehensive, and not too difficult for one who can skip the Greek, if he doesn't understand it, just as he skips some Scotch words in popular stories. (Longmans, Green & Co., New York, $2.50.)

Can you give me any information as to a book which will give examples of faulty diction and correction therefor? Not a technical work so much as a practical, working one. E. W. B.

"Our Common Speech," by Gilbert M. Tucker (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York); "The Verbalist," by Alfred Ayres (Appletons, New York); Appendix on "Faulty Diction" in the Standard Dictionary (Funk & Wagnalls, New York).

Kindly inform me who are the publishers of "The Transfigured Valley," a little book to which you pay such a beautiful tribute in The Outlook for April 4. G. P. E.

Published by the F. H. Revell Company, of New York.


CLEVELAND'S
PURE & SURE
"It seems as though I were making cake all the time for donations or church fairs or some committee. I tell them if they will follow the receipt in your cook book and use Cleveland's Baking Powder they can make cake just as nice as mine."
Receipt book free. Send stamp and address.
CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO.,
81 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.
CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER
BAKING POWDER

Can you tell me where the hymn or poem can be found that contains these lines?

"When He poured out the deep
And gave the seas their bound,
I was there
To order when the sun should rise,
And marshal every star."

D. C. G.

"Aischulos' bronze-throat eagle-bark at blood
Has somehow spoiled my taste for twitterings."

These lines are from "Aristophanes' Apology," page 88 of my "Author's Edition," 1875. Please note the punctuation—or lack of punctuation—in the first line; your inquirer's comma after "bronze-throat" is confusing. FORDHAM.

"A. M. B." will find the lines she mentions in any volume of Adelaide Procter's works. The poem is called "Maximus." In an old scrap-book I find "Jesus the Carpenter" taken from "Songs in Minor Keys"—Mr. Edward Liddell. I do not know whether this will aid "R. E. S." or not. E. H. P.

Thomas Campell wrote

"Our bugles sang truce," etc.

It can be found among his poems, and is printed in "Canning's Choice Readings," published by Jansen, McClurg & Co., of Chicago. P. A. H.

In answer to the inquiry of "W. C. G." in your issue of April 4, concerning the origin of the phrase, "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity," I find that Dean Stanley is quoted in Prothero's "Life," Vol. II., page 242, as saying: "It was a solemn proclamation of a message of 'unity and comprehension'—'in necessary things unity, in doubtful things liberty, in all things charity'—which Richard Baxter carried to a stormy and divided age, that gave the great Nonconformist leader his pre-eminence." Turning to the article on Baxter in Schaff-Herzog, we read: "Perhaps as great a service as any he performed was to bring to light that golden sentence of the obscure German, Rupertus Moldenius, 'In necessary things, Unity; in doubtful things, Liberty; in all things, Charity.'" In the article on Meldenius (not Moldenius), Schaff-Herzog, the Latin form is quoted from a book by Meldenius, published about 1630, but it is added: "Whether Meldenius originated it, as Lücke maintains, is doubtful. At all events, it is found in Gregor Frank's 'Consideratio Theologica,' dated 1628; and Baxter, in 1679, quotes it as the words of the 'pacificator,' which would seem to point to an older and better-known author than Meldenius or Frank." W. F. F.

Spring

Is the time when nearly every one needs to take a good blood purifier. The system has become run down and debilitated, coughs and colds are frequent and are easily contracted, indigestion and bilious attacks are common, and all because the blood has become impoverished and impure. The best spring

Medicine

Is Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it is the best blood purifier. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all forms of blood diseases, and it possesses wonderful building-up properties which make it especially valuable at this season. Avoid that tired feeling and serious illness by taking

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Home Club

### The Window Garden

By J. L. Harbour

"Souvenir de Mirande" is one of the very best geraniums in the market for winter blooming. Its flowers are of an exquisite tint of rose pink, with a white center and white markings. It is a free bloomer, and seems to do better in the house than out-of-doors. The geranium is conceded to be about the most satisfactory house-plant an amateur can have. It thrives with so little care, and the foliage and the flowers are alike beautiful. The single varieties are best for house culture, and are generally more satisfactory in the out-of-doors garden.

The freesia retains its popularity as a house-plant. Indeed, it is so distinctively a house-plant that it will not thrive out of the house. The very best bulbs can now be purchased for five or six cents each, and six bulbs in a five or six inch pot ought to produce a great many flowers. The bulbs need not be set away in the dark, after potting, to form roots. They can be set in the window at once. Give them a light, rich soil, and do not expose them to the strong sunlight.

If the black aphis makes its appearance on your chrysanthemums—and it will be very apt to appear—put the plants into a small room or a large closet, and burn tobacco-stems in some old vessels for about an hour. No harm to the plants will result, and one or two treatments will be most disastrous to the aphis. Give your chrysanthemums plenty of water and frequent applications of liquid manure during the blooming season.

The abutilon is growing in favor as a plant for the window garden. It is an extremely beautiful and graceful plant, with its variegated foliage and its drooping, bell-shaped flowers. Souvenir de Bonn is one of the best of the new abutilons. Its leaves are green and white, clearly marked, and the flowers are a golden-yellow, distinctly veined with scarlet. It is remarkably floriferous, and readily adapts itself to the window garden.

Scilla Clusii is a very striking and easily cultivated winter-blooming bulb. Its flowers are of an exquisite tint of dark blue, and are borne in a great cluster at the end of a long stem. The bulbs cost from ten to fifteen cents each, and only the best are desirable. Cheap bulbs of any kind are productive of a great many disappointments to flower-growers who have purchased them "at a bargain."

Hyacinths are far better than tulips for cultivation in the house. Indeed, it is not advisable for the inexperienced or for those having only ordinary window facilities to undertake the cultivation of tulips in the window garden. They require conditions not readily secured in the house. Give your time and effort to hyacinths, and your reward will be greater. Your choice of varieties may be governed by your own taste, for all are extremely easy of cultivation. Failure is usually the result of overheated rooms or sudden changes of temperature. Amateurs will be wise not to undertake the culture of hyacinths in water.

If you want a bulb requiring less time, previous experience, and care than almost any other bulb in the world, try the Chinese New Year's lily. It will grow in water without a particle of soil. Put the bulbs on some clean white pebbles in a shallow dish, and keep the dish full of water. They grow with surprising rapidity, and bloom very freely. Avoid a too high temperature in the room in which they are kept, and put a drop or two of ammonia into the dish once or twice each week.

No florist who wants to deal fairly with you will advise you to attempt the cultivation of roses in the house, unless one has exceptional facilities for their cultivation. It is extremely difficult to produce a perfect rose under the conditions existing in the ordinary living-room of the ordinary house. The enemies of the rose are many, and house culture is almost sure to bring these enemies to light in great force and variety. Try only the tea-roses, and begin the work of cultivating them with a full equipment of patience and perseverance.

### Some Books Suggested

A correspondent suggests that "L. M. C.," who asks for some suggestions for books that would interest her daughter of eight years, secure Miss Mary Burt's "Literary Landmarks," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Another correspondent suggests "Up and Down the Brooks," by Mary Bamford; Lubbock's chapters on Ants in "Popular Natural History;" "Friends Worth Knowing," by Ernest Ingersoll (Harper & Brothers, New York); "Home Studies in Nature," by Mary Treat (Harper & Brothers, New York).

### A Mother's Question

*Dear Outlook:* Kindly suggest several books, not too expensive, which will aid in the study of the origin and development of the mental life of the child.

Yours, C. B.

The best book for the study of the origin and development of the child's mind is the child. There is no possible study that will help you so much. There are aids to this study, but they are only aids. The mother who, with other mothers, forms a group for child study is taking a step that marks her intelligence. Have this group led by a psychologist if possible; if not, establish correspondence with the department of psychology in some college that has a department for child study. Join a mothers' class under a broad-minded, progressive kindergarten trainer. Avoid the one who has nothing to learn, and the one who burns incense before "the system." Read carefully "The Study of Child Nature," by Elizabeth Harrison. Get at the earliest possible moment "Froebel's Gifts," by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Smith, and "The Rights of Children," by the same authors (both books are published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); "Pestalozzi: His Life and Works," by Roger de Guimps; "The Education of Man," by Friedrich Froebel; and "Mental Development in the Child," by W. Preyer, all published by Appleton. There has never been enunciated a principle for the observing a child's development that applies to each child under any conditions or environment, except that followed by Mary the mother of Christ. She recognized the baby as a gift of God, that came for a special purpose. He was not a piece of property to be molded by her to meet the prevailing standards of her time. He was a man to grow to manhood, after the image of God. His Father's business was his charge, and she the tender guardian. That was her office. That is the office of every mother. Do not be frightened when the question is faced, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" The dusty road lies before the child. The mother and son must walk it together. She cannot be feet and eyes for him, she cannot inspire him; she would defeat the end for which he is born. The purpose in his heart is his and God's. The child is the best book ever written, but it must be read understandingly, and in the light of consecrated intelligence.

### Manual Training School

There will be held at the Teachers' College, New York City, from July 6 to August 8, a Summer School of Manual Training. It is intended for teachers and supervisors of manual training. The fee for the course, including material, is $25. The Teachers' College Hall will be open for the accommodation of the students. Board and rooms will be $7 and $8 per week. The students will work five hours a day, six days in the week, for five weeks. Further particulars are:

All work will be rated as in the regular classes of the same grade at Teachers' College. The amount of work done by students receiving a passing mark will be equivalent to that done in a course in the same subject during an entire year in one of the regular college courses, and the Faculty of the College will credit it as such to students who are, or shall become, candidates for the Teachers' College diploma.

### Canned Fruit

*Dear Outlook:* I have just used the last of the fruit that I put up last summer. I did not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold. Get fresh fruit, wash it clean, put in common three or four-gallon earthen jars, and press down what you can without injuring it. Take two ounces of compound extract salyx (you can get from any druggist), dissolve it in four gallons boiling water; when cool, pour on enough to cover the fruit. The salyx prevents fermentation and the water keeps the air from the fruit. I put up twenty gallons strawberries, twenty-three gallons raspberries, forty gallons peaches, and seventeen gallons grapes, and did not lose a gallon. Every jar kept perfectly fresh. The fruit looked and tasted just as it did when picked. I keep boarders, and they all thought my fruit the nicest they ever ate, being much finer than canned fruit. I think it strange that every one does not put up fruit in this way, as it is certainly elegant, and so cheap and healthy.

MRS. C. D. B.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

### Books on Parliamentary Law

*Dear Outlook:* Will you kindly recommend in an early issue of The Outlook some book of parliamentary rules for the guidance of a woman who is sometimes called upon to preside at meetings, and who would like to do so properly? Something very brief and clear is desired. A SUBSCRIBER.

Cushing's "Manual of Parliamentary Practice" is a standard book. If you can get up a class and secure a teacher to give you practical lessons, it will be of great assistance.

### The Aladdin Oven

*Dear Outlook:* Will you please give in The Outlook the name and address of the inventor of the Aladdin Oven, and oblige a constant reader of The Outlook.

A. R.

The inventor of the Aladdin Oven is Edward Atkinson. The makers are The Asbestos Paper Co., 71 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

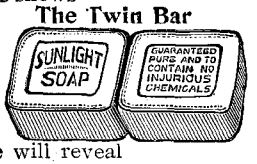
There is no mystery about

Sunlight Soap

it is simply a clear, pure, honest soap for laundry and household use, made by the most approved processes, and being the best, it has the largest sale in the world. It is made in a twin bar for convenience sake.

This shows

The Twin Bar




Use will reveal

The Twin Benefits:

Less labor
Greater comfort

Lever Bros., Ltd.,
Hudson & Harrison Sts., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

**You wish, in** buying silverware for table use, or for any use that is to be long continued, to have positive assurance on the following points:

That it is of sterling quality, 925-1000 fine;
that it is of good weight, that it may have the strength for long service;
that it is of good design, the general outline such as will permanently please the eye educated to the beauty of form;
that the decoration be in harmony with the shape, and suitable to the purposed use of the article;
that the marking be done in a finished, artistic manner.

These requirements we endeavor always to meet in a most carefully chosen stock, one of the largest, if not the largest, of solid silverware exclusively, in the United States.

**THEODORE B. STARR**
**206 Fifth Avenue**
**Madison Square, New York**

**CHILDREN**
**SHOULD EAT BREAD**
**made from the Franklin Mills Fine Flour of the Entire Wheat.**

DR. GAILLARD, of New York, says: "To use white flour, from which the gluten has been removed, is foolish and needless."

DR. ALFRED K. HILLS, editor of the New York MEDICAL TIMES, says: "The 'Flour of the Entire Wheat' as ground by the Franklin Mills Co., Lockport, N. Y., is the best cereal food. This flour of the Whole Wheat is the **Nutrient par excellence**, and should supplant the ordinary White Flour (which contains starch alone and is consequently imperfect as food) in our daily consumption."

Always Ask For "Franklin Mills."
All Leading Grocers Sell It.

**Franklin Mills Co., Lockport, N. Y.**

**How to Disinfect.**

We desire to mail you **free,** a valuable illustrated book prepared at great expense. Simple directions on disinfecting in cases of contagious diseases and in everyday life —sinks, sewers, etc. Send your address.

* * **"Sanitas" Co. Ld., 636 West 55th St., N. Y.**

## Bits of Fun

Hunter—Strange good luck! The story I have so often told in the tavern has now actually happened to me.—*Fliegende Blätter.*

Probably there never was a greater lean on real estate than is seen in the Tower of Pisa. —*Philadelphia Record.*

"I have done nothing but blush all day," complained the rose, "and still that idiot of a poet goes on talking of the modest violet, as if there were not others!"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"Life," said the sententious young man, "is like a game of cards." "It is more like a game of chess to me," said the man who rents. "I move once a year."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

After passing three years in Paris, a French student wrote to his father as follows: "I have made up my mind to set to work, dear father; therefore I should like to know whether it was law or medicine that I came to Paris to study."—*London Tit-Bits.*

In Abyssinia.—"No," said the private secretary, "there is no news from Washington." "What?" said King Menelek; "you amaze me! No United States Senator has introduced a resolution of sympathy with the Abyssinians? First thing we know, we'll hear that they're minding their business!"—*Puck.*

A small boy who had heard a good deal of conversation on the progress of civilization went up to his grandfather and said, "Grandpa, tell me what is the difference between barbarism and civilization?" "Barbarism, my boy, is killing your enemy with a hatchet a distance of a step; civilization is killing him with a bombshell twelve miles away."—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

Perhaps you will allow me to send you the following specimen of a "bull" which I heard from a Roman Catholic pulpit in England. The preacher may have been an Irishman, but I am not sure. He was speaking of the transitoriness of earthly things. "Look at the great cities of antiquity!" he exclaimed; "where are they now? Why, some of them have perished so utterly that it is doubtful if they ever existed."—*London Spectator.*

Judge Gary has a dry wit with him that is occasionally the cause of his grim court-room being pervaded by a very audible tittering. The other day one of the attorneys was airing his indignation. He had been robbed. Yes, sir, robbed. It was shameful the way things went, right there under the eyes of the law. Finally Judge Gary noticed the fuming and fretting one. "What's the matter now?" he asked. "Matter? It's a confounded outrage. Had my overcoat stolen right from this room." The Judge smiled a little. "Overcoat, eh?" he said. "Pah, that's nothing! Whole suits are lost here every day."—*Green Bag.*

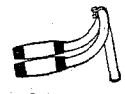
Justice Gray, of the United States Supreme Court, had gone down into Delaware to hold court, and was met by a deputy marshal. The fees are not large down that section, and the deputy marshals are not the richest men around. So this deputy met the Justice, and was ready to walk over into the town. "Where is your carriage?" asked Justice Gray. "Well, Mr. Justice, you see our fees are small, and if I hired a carriage I would have nothing left." "You get the carriage," said the Justice; "there is an account to which it can be charged. Write to the Marshal in Baltimore and he'll tell you what to do." So Justice Gray rode over to the town, and the deputy marshal wrote to his superior. Shortly after the return of Justice Gray to the city he received a letter from the deputy marshal saying the carriage bill was all right. "The marshal tells me," he wrote, "to charge it up to the account of transportation of prisoners."—*Washington Times.*

**A Pound of Facts**

is worth oceans of theories. More infants are successfully raised on the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk than upon any other food. *Infant Health* is a valuable pamphlet for mothers. Send your address to the New York Condensed Milk Company, New York.

**Comfort in Bicycling**

In every part a bicycle must be adjustable so as to fit the varying conditions of human anatomy. No bicycle so fully meets this requirement as the



**Columbia Bicycle**
**STANDARD OF THE WORLD**

Columbia saddles are the standard of comfort, and the Columbia adjustable handlebar is the standard of rigid, quick-adjusting completeness.

**Columbias in construction and quality are in a class by themselves.** **$100 to all alike**

**POPE MANUFACTURING CO., Hartford, Conn.**

Many of the Columbia merits are described in the superb Columbia Catalogue. The book also tells of Hartford bicycles, $80, $60, $50, next best to Columbias. Ask the Columbia agent for it, or send two 2-cent stamps to us for postage.

**The Modern Health Food**

made from cocoanut oil; guaranteed to contain no animal fats.

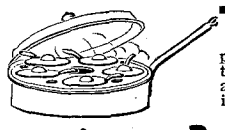
**PURE Cocoanut Butter**

is the purest, most wholesome and palatable shortening. One half to two thirds the quantity will do more than any other shortening. Never becomes rancid. We also make all grades of table butter from the unadulterated oil of the cocoanut.

**AT ALL GROCERS.**
**Send for descriptive pamphlet to**

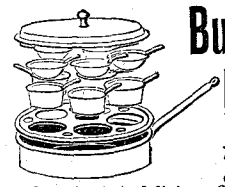
**The Pure Food Product Co.**
**544 N. Water St., Chicago, Ill.**

**McLELLAN, BRIGHAM CO.,**
**50 Chatham St., Boston, Mass.**
**CAMPBELL & SHIPMAN,**
**304 Greenwich St., New York City.**
**IRON CITY PRODUCE CO., Pittsburg, Pa.**



**THE EGG**

poached in water is flat in taste, ragged in appearance, but the egg poached in the



**Buffalo Steam Egg Poacher**

—that is another story. They are tempting, come out of the mould unbroken and retain their delicious flavor. Poacher is made in single set of cups for eggs, price 50c., charges prepaid; and with double set for eggs and puddings (made deeper), price 75c., charges prepaid.

**GEO. C. VINING, MGR.,**
**Household Specialties.**
**23-25 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.**

25 CTS. **PISO'S CURE FOR** 25 CTS.
**CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.**
**Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.**
**CONSUMPTION**

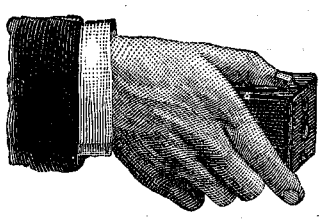
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# What Rudyard Kipling Thinks of the Pocket Kodak

"I can only say that I am amazed at the excellence of the little Kodak's work."

Rudyard Kipling

Booklet free, tells all about it.



*Pocket Kodak loaded for 12 pictures,* 1½ x 2 *in.* $5.00.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.
Rochester, N. Y.



**Send for Free Specimen Pages of**

UPLIFTING SONGS
NEW AND OLD
FOR PRAISE AND REVIVAL MEETINGS AND SABBATH SCHOOLS
EDITED BY
C. C. CASE AND J. R. MURRAY
WITH A NUMBER OF HERETOFORE UNPUBLISHED GOSPEL SONGS BY
GEO. F. ROOT
Price 35¢ post paid.

**The Book will contain 224 pages.**

Published by
THE JOHN CHURCH COMPANY,
CINCINNATI-NEW YORK-CHICAGO.



READY APRIL 18th

HOPKINSON SMITH'S GREAT STORY

# TOM GROGAN

A striking novel, beautifully printed on paper of high quality, and bound in a new and remarkably handsome style. With 19 Illustrations by C. S. Reinhart. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

Sold by Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.
4 Park Street, Boston
11 East 17th Street, New York



**AGENTS WANTED**—To present to Christian people the grandest, best-selling book of the age, **THE PEOPLE'S BIBLE HISTORY.** Exclusive territory and attractive commissions given.
THE HENRY O. SHEPARD CO., Chicago, Ill.


## Books Received

A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON, NEW YORK
Smith, George Adam, D.D. The Book of the Twelve Prophets. Vol. I. $1.50.
Guinness, H. Grattan, D.D. Creation Centered in Christ. $2.50.

GINN & CO., BOSTON
Selections from Epictetus. Translated by George Long. Abridged by Edwin Ginn.
White, Gilbert. The Natural History of Selborne.

HARPER & BROS., NEW YORK
Howells, W. D. A Parting and a Meeting. $1.
Mann, Mary E. Susannah. $1.25.
Anderson, Mary (Mme. De Navarro). A Few Memories. $2.50.

FRANCIS P. HARPER, NEW YORK
Rees, Dr. Thomas. Reminiscences of Literary London, 1779 to 1853. $1.

D. C. HEATH & CO., BOSTON
Arnold, Hans. Fritz auf Ferien. Edited by A. W. Spanhoofd. 20 cts.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON
Tuttle, Herbert. History of Prussia under Frederic the Great, 1756–1757. $1.50.
Donald, E. Winchester. The Expansion of Religion. $1.50.

LAMSON, WOLFFE & CO., BOSTON
Kovalevsky, Sonia. Vera Vorontzoff. Translated by Anna von Rydingsvärd. $1.25.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., NEW YORK
The Last Years of St. Andrews. By the Author of "Twenty-five Years of St. Andrews." $4.
Lecky, William E. H. Democracy and Liberty. 2 Vols. $5.

MACMILLAN & CO., NEW YORK
Crawford, F. Marion. A Roman Singer. 50 cts.
Fairbrother, W. H. The Philosophy of Thomas Hill Green. $1.25.
Jewett, Sophie (Ellen Burroughs). The Pilgrim, and Other Poems. $1.25.
Moulton, Richard G. Ecclesiastes and the Wisdom of Solomon. 50 cts.
Amiel's Journal. Translated by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Vol. II. 25 cts.
Kenyon, Frederic G. The Brownings for the Young. 40 cts.
Fulton, John. Memoirs of Frederick A. P. Barnard. $4.
Nietzsche, Friedrich. The Case of Wagner. Translated by Thomas Common. Edited by Alexander Tille. Vol. XI. $2.
Brown, Sir Thomas. Hydriotaphia and the Garden of Cyrus. Edited by W. A. Greenhill. $1.
Lockyer, J. Norman, and W. Rutherford. The Rules of Golf. 75 cts.

THE MERRIAM CO., NEW YORK
Pennell, Elizabeth Robins. The Feasts of Autolycus. $1.25.
Hawthorne, Julian. Mr. Dunton's Invention. 50 cts.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK
Borrow, George. The Bible in Spain. Edited by Ulick R. Burke. 2 Vols. $4.
Rodway, James. The West Indies and the Spanish Main. $1.75.
Putnam, George Haven. Books and Their Makers during the Middle Ages. Vol. I. $2.50.
Lough, Thomas. England's Wealth, Ireland's Poverty. $2.50.
Silver Anniversary of Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D.D.

FLEMING H. REVELL CO., NEW YORK
Goodenow, Rev. S. B. Bible Chronology. $2.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK
Hibben, John Grier. Inductive Logic. $1.50.
Carpenter, Edith. Your Money or Your Life. $1.25.
Boas, Frederick S. Shakspere and His Predecessors. $1.50.
Smeaton, Oliphant. Allan Ramsay. 75 cts.
Price, L. L. Money and Its Relations to Prices. (Imported.) $1.
Morris, William. Old French Romances. (Imported.) $1.50.
Symonds, John Addington. The Life of Benvenuto Cellini. $2.50.

SILVER, BURDETT & CO., BOSTON
Pattee, Fred Lewis. A History of American Literature. $1.50.

STONE & KIMBALL, CHICAGO
Frederic, Harold. The Damnation of Theron Ware. $1.50.

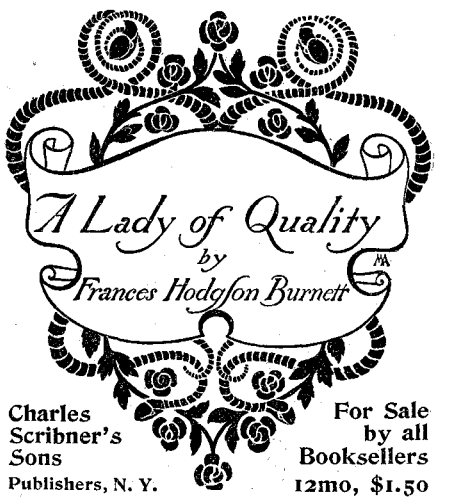
FREDERICK WARNE & CO., NEW YORK
Warne's Royal Natural History. Edited by Richard Lydekker. Nos. 17, 18, and 19. 50 cts. each.

THOMAS WHITTAKER, NEW YORK
McConnell, S. D., D.D. A Year's Sermons. $1.25.

THE WOOLFALL CO., NEW YORK
Ellis, Edward S. The People's Standard History of the United States. Edited by G. Mercer Adam. Parts I., II., III., and IV. 50 cts. each.

—The "Interior," of Chicago, speaks thus pleasantly of Major Bright, the editor of "Christian Work:" "His home and study are in Tarrytown, on the Hudson. There he does his work in a sunny room, into the open windows of which in summer float the breezes, the rustle of leaves, and bird song. The walls are lined with book-shelves. He keeps a neat and orderly table—a rarity among editors—and so gets more than the usual share of brightness out of life for himself and for his readers. The Major is a delightful companion at table, on a stroll, anywhere—the kind of a man who is made up of a kindly and generous heart and a bright, cultured, and vigorous mind." The "Interior" might have added that Major Bright is a tireless worker, and that he has a host of friends who are glad to recognize his devotion to his work and his delightful qualities as a man.


"THE NOVEL OF THE SEASON"




Charles Scribner's Sons
Publishers, N. Y.

For Sale by all Booksellers
12mo, $1.50



# SECOND COMING OF THE LORD

AND THE WRITINGS OF
**EMANUEL SWEDENBORG**
EXPLAINED IN

## SKEPTICISM AND DIVINE REVELATION.

BY
**JOHN ELLIS, M.D.**

A notable work in which are fully considered, in the Light of Swedenborg's Writings, the first chapters of Genesis—the Creation of Man and Woman, the Garden of Eden, the Fall of Man, the Flood, the Ark, etc.—Sun Worship and Idolatry, Spiritualism, the Doctrines of the New Jerusalem now descending from God out of Heaven, the Incarnation, the Divine Trinity, a True and Heavenly Life, the End of the World and the Second Coming of the Lord, the Resurrection, the State of Infants and Gentiles in the Other Life, the New Jerusalem—the Church of the Future and the Crown of all Churches.

**AN ADDRESS TO THE CLERGY**

By the same author, calls attention to the Wonderful Revelations of Divine Truth made by the Lord to this New Age through Emanuel Swedenborg.

*The two works in one paper volume, by mail,* 20 *cents. Or, including Swedenborg's HEAVEN AND HELL (paper),* 50 *cents.* Address Manager of the

American Swedenborg Printing & Pub'g Society,
20 Cooper Union, New York, N. Y.



# Mutual Benefit Book Clubs

To secure members all books *at cost,* are organizing everywhere. Large saving. Circulars free; 160-page catalogue 4 cents. Central organization, source of supply, with abundant capital. Address MUTUAL BENEFIT BOOK CLUB, 66 Duane St., P. O. Box 1227, New York. *Mention this paper.*



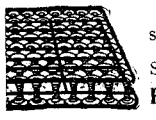
**SONGS FOR SPRING TIME**

**HIGHEST PRAISE, FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL**
**$30** per **100** copies.
**CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR HYMNS, FOR YOUNG PEOPLE**
**$30** per **100** copies.
Do not substitute inferior books because of lower price. The best are cheapest!!

**THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO.**
76 East 9th St., New York. 215 Wabash Ave., Chicago.



# Ideal Spring Beds



**"Wide awake facts about sleep."**
Our booklet, illustrating and describing them, sent free.
An up-to-date pocket map of your State sent for three 2-cent stamps.

**FOSTER BROS. MFG. CO.**
**137 Broad St., Utica, N. Y.**



## Kiamensi Home for Epileptics

A quiet rural retreat under the constant personal care and professional supervision of experienced specialists.
A home—not an Asylum.
For particulars address
HORACE BRADLEY, M.D., Box 262, Wilmington, Del.


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## Aid for Armenia

Miss Clara Barton has lately sent cablegrams to this country which show that the work of relief is proceeding, and that the great difficulty is not, as some seem to think, in finding opportunities to distribute supplies, but in obtaining money and supplies adequate to the want. To the Armenian National Relief Committee Miss Barton cables:

Red Cross reports just received from our expeditions, which are meeting splendid success. No obstructions nor Turkish supervision, as has been wrongly reported. Every facility offered. Welcomed everywhere. One party working between Marash, Zeitoun, Malatia, and Harpoot; the other between Urfa, Diarbekir, and Harpoot. Visiting towns and villages en route, giving assistance where most needed.

Another dispatch says:

News from expeditions just received proves our relief work firmly established. In no manner do authorities endeavor to control our actions. Caravans divided at Aintab, one for Oorfa, Diarbekir, Harpoot, the other for Marash, Zeitoun, Malatia, and Harpoot, are relieving towns and villages en route. Our doctors' medical supplies sailed via Beyrout Friday: eight days to Marash. Epidemic still raging.

From the American Legation at Constantinople the Relief Committee has learned by cable that "the British Ambassador has been informed in writing by Tewfik Pasha that relief may be freely distributed in the interior by the English and American agents, one member of the Turkish Commission being present at every distribution. Miss Barton's agents are thus able to distribute supplies directly with their own hands to whomsoever they think proper."

THE ARMENIAN FUND

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $5,481 76 |
| B. H. C., Wissahickon, Pa. | 3 00 |
| E. P. | 3 00 |
| C. | 2 00 |
| Jameson Christian Endeavor Local Union | 11 00 |
| Cornish, Me., Christian Endeavor Society. | 10 00 |
| Collection at Union Fast-Day Service. April 3, at Brattleboro', Vt. | 10 00 |
| A. W. W. | 15 00 |
| Methodist Episcopal Church, Waverly, Pa. | 6 70 |
| Anonymous, Ithaca, N. Y. | 2 00 |
| Anonymous, Portland, Me. | 1 00 |
| G. B. M. Pikesville, Md. | 10 00 |
| Thank-offering | 1 00 |
| A Friend, Winchester, N. H. | 1 00 |
| Armenia | 10 00 |
| Collected by two Junior Endeavorers, Annie Ball and Lulu Leek, Valley Congregational Church, Orange, N. J. | 12 20 |
| Friends, Windsor, Conn. | 50 00 |
| E. V. N. A., St. Paul, Minn. | 10 00 |
| W. S. B., Derby, Conn. | 5 00 |
| K. C. McK., Allegheny, Pa. | 5 00 |
| Anonymous. | 5 00 |
| R. B. S. | 1 00 |
| In Memory C. A. P., Cincinnati, O. | 10 00 |
| G. E. R. | 3 00 |
| B. F. M., Fort Edward, N. Y. | 20 00 |
| Total to April 11 | $5,688 66 |

## General O. O. Howard Roll of Honor

In reporting the following list of additional pledges on the General O. O. Howard Roll of Honor, the officers of the Congregational Home Missionary Society are gratified to be able to state that all of the Society's obligations for the fiscal year ending March 31 have been met from current receipts. Eighty thousand dollars have also been paid upon the heavy debt with which the previous year closed. There now remains a balance of some fifty-three thousand dollars upon that debt, for the payment of which the General Howard Roll of Honor was inaugurated at the annual meeting in June last. This is a noble response to the call of the honored President of the Society. For the completion of this monument to the name of General Howard and the wiping out of the entire debt with which the seventieth year opened, the Society looks to the friends of the work—more than eight hundred of whom have already responded. Let five hundred more have a share in the General O. O. Howard Roll of Honor. The subscription books will be kept open until the annual meeting at New Haven, Conn., in June next, unless the Roll shall be completed before that date.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously reported | 732 |
| Added below | 90 |
| Total | 822 |

First Church Sunday-School and Ladies' Guild, Middletown, N. Y.

Mr. Frank A. Ferris, through Congregational Church, South Norwalk, Conn.

Woman's Association Congregational Church, Westfield, N. J.

The First Congregational Church, West Hartford, Conn.

[Continued on next page]


ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION } New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN } Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

CONSIDER THE COST. Suppose the building is 60x25x20. It will require to paint it, 14 gals. ready-mixed paint at $1.25 per gal.—$17.50; or, four 25-lb. kegs of white lead, $6.00; five gals. pure linseed oil, $2.50; four cans tinting colors, 80 cts.; ½ pt. Japan dryer, 15 cts.; ½ pt. turpentine, 5 cts. Total, $9.50—**a saving of $8.00 in favor of**

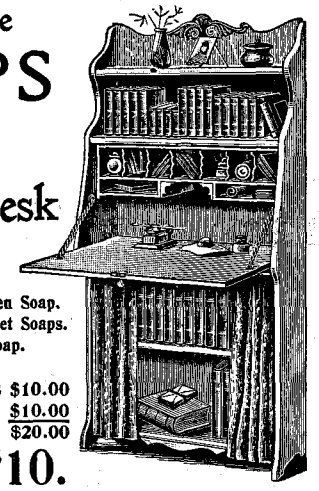
**Pure White Lead**

without considering its greater durability. Examine the brand (see list). For colors use the NATIONAL LEAD CO.'S Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. No trouble to make or match a shade.

Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

**NATIONAL LEAD CO.,**
**1 Broadway, New York.**

Take a Combination Case of the
**LARKIN SOAPS**
and a "Chautauqua"
**Reclining Easy Chair or Desk**
ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.



CASE CONTAINS . . .
100 Bars Sweet Home Soap. 10 Bars White Woolen Soap.
9 Packages Boraxine. 18 Cakes Finest Toilet Soaps.
Perfumes, Cold Cream, Tooth-Powder, Shaving Soap.
*If changes in contents desired, write.*

The Soaps at retail would cost $10.00
Either Premium is worth . $10.00
Both if at retail . . . $20.00
From factory to family, Both $10.

AND ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL. IF SATISFIED, YOU REMIT $10.00; IF DISAPPOINTED, HOLD GOODS SUBJECT TO OUR ORDER.

The Larkin Soap Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

***Our offer explained more fully in* The Outlook Nov. 16th, 23d, and 30th.**

NOTE.—We are glad to indorse the Larkin Co. of Buffalo. Personal trial of their goods has been made by members of the *Observer* staff. Our readers may take advantage of their offers without hesitation."—*New York Observer.*

From *Epworth Herald*, Chicago:—We have examined the goods and premiums as described above and know they will give satisfaction. We know the Company, have personally visited their establishment in Buffalo, have purchased and used the goods, and gladly say everything is as represented.

8 Years Cured:
W. L. WEDGER,
Roslindale, Boston, Mass.

7 Years Cured:
J. L. TREVILLYAN,
24 5th St., N.E., Minneapolis, Minn.

8 Years Cured:
MRS. A. P. FOSTER,
Chelsea, Mass.

5 Years Cured:
J. W. GILLESPIE,
Black River, N. Y.

5 Years Cured:
WM. E. WELLER,
164 Cherry St., Burlington, Vt.

**TO HAY-FEVER SUFFERERS**
WE OFFER
**A Cure That Stays**

Our constitutional treatment not only gives **relief**, but eradicates the cause of the disease and **cures to stay cured.** Particulars and blank for free examination on application. **DR. HAYES, Buffalo, N.Y.**
*Rose Cold, June Cold, Hay-Fever, Asthma.*

An absolutely safe dentifrice, popular with refined people for over half a century. All druggists.

**Sozodont**
FOR THE
TEETH AND BREATH.

A sample of liquid Sozodont by mail, provided you mention this publication and send three cents for postage. Address the Proprietors of Sozodont, HALL & RUCKEL, Wholesale Druggists, New York City.


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Stylish Suits, $7.50

A fortunate purchase from an overstocked importer permits us to offer, for a few days, a choice line of Suitings in Serges, Cheviots, Mixtures, Scotch effects and Mohairs, which we will make to order at very low prices:

**Tailor-Made Outing and Blazer Suits, $7.50 up; actual value $12.**

**Skirts, lined throughout and in the latest cut, $5; really worth $9.50.**

**Duck, Crash and Pique Suits, $4 up.**

We will mail free our Catalogue, illustrating all the latest styles in Suits, Skirts, etc., together with more than FIFTY SAMPLES of the materials from which we make these garments. We make *every garment to order and guarantee a perfect fit.* We pay expressage.

**Also finer garments and we send samples of all grades.**

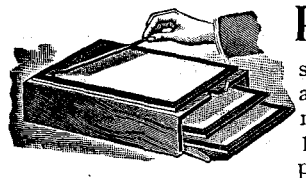
Write for catalogue and samples by return mail.

**THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.,**

**152 and 154 West 23d St., New York.**

They both use **Pride of the West** muslin for their white skirts.

# The Lawton Simplex Printer



saves time and labor; money too—**100** letters, postal cards, copies of music, drawings, or typewritten copy, in almost no time, and exact copies at that, by using the **Lawton Simplex.** Requires no washing or cleaning, and saves its cost over and again in sending out notices. Costs but little ($3 to $10).

CAUTION.—Other *things* are being made and called *Simplex Printers.* The only way to be sure of getting the genuine is to see that yours is the *Lawton* Simplex Printer. Send for circulars. Agents wanted.

LAWTON & CO., 20 Vesey St., New York.

**REX BRAND Extract of BEEF** FLAVOR

Sample, 4 cents. *Book free.* OUDAHY - - SO. OMAHA


[Continued from preceeding page]

"M. E. C." Bloomfield, N. J.
Rev. H. L. Chase, Minneapolis, Minn.
Ladies' Union Meeting, First Church of Christ, New London, Conn.
First Church, Albany, N. Y.
Florida East Conference.
Woman's Home Missionary Society, First Church, Keene, N. H.
Rev. Burton W. Lockhart, by Ladies' Home Missionary Society, Franklin Street Church, Manchester, N. H.
Mrs. Peter McCartee, by Woman's Home Missionary Society of Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y.
L. B. S., of South Church, New Britain, Conn.
Ellen Tylor Chapman, New London, Conn.
Sunday-School of South Church, Middletown, Conn.
Mrs. Arthur E. Childs, Boston, Mass.
Old South Church, South Weymouth, Mass.
First Congregational Church, Great Barrington. Two shares.
In Memory of Mrs. Maria H. Clark, by High Street Church, Lowell, Mass.
Plymouth Church Sunday-School, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Cynthia S. Campbell, Hartford, Conn.
First Congregational Church, Keene, N. H.
William S. Carter, Lebanon, N. H.
Westfield Congregational Church, Danielson, Conn.
Rev. S. L. Blake, D.D., by "A Friend," New London, Conn.
Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Beneficent Church, Providence, R. I.
South Congregational Church, collected by Mrs. Cordelia Caswell, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
The Tabernacle, Jersey City, N. J.
First Congregational Church, Merrimac, Mass.
Margaret A. and Annie L. Leavitt, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Woman's Association of First Church, Detroit, Mich.
Stevens Home Missionary Soc., Stoneham, Mass.
Congregational Church, Mansfield, Mass.
In Memory of Elizabeth G. Thurston, by Y. P. S. C. E., Whitinsville, Mass.
In Memory of Frank G. Fox, by his Mother, Ware, Mass
Ten Men—Valley Congregational Church, Orange, N. J.
Congregational Church, Hampstead, N. H.
A Friend, Windsor County, Vt.
Center Church, Meriden, Conn.
Mrs. J. W. Pickett, Whitewater, Colo., by A Helper, Conn.
Mrs. C. Coonce, Todd, Minn., by A Helper in Conn.
Edward Northrup Chapman, Worcester, Mass.
"Germantown, Pa."
Home Missionary Band of Beneficent Church, Providence, R. I.
First Congregational Church, Oxford, N. Y.
A Friend, Boston, Mass.
James S. Stone, Brookline, Mass.
Memory to Mrs. William C. Curtis, Hyde Park, Mass.
Mrs. F. E. Sturgis, Natick, Mass.
First Congregational Church, Ottawa, Ill.
Mrs. R. A. W. Bowen, New York City.
In Memory of the Rev. J. H. Stearns, D.D., of Epping, N. H.
Ladies' Missionary Society, Congregational Church, South Glastonbury, Conn.
Mr. H. D. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn.
Ladies of the First Church of Christ, New London, Conn.
Rally at Plainfield, Conn.
The Rev. Pearse Pinch, by Ladies' Home Missionary Society, Springfield, Mo.
Congregational Church and Sunday-School, Housatonic, Mass.
Pilgrim Congregational Sunday-School, Providence, R. I.
The Women and the Woman's Home Missionary Society, North Congregational Church, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
In Memory Dea. David C. Camp, Windsor Avenue Church, Hartford, Conn.
Two Congregational Churches, Georgetown, Mass.
Rev. and Mrs. S. H. Byington, Newton, Mass.
Mrs. J. Taft, Uxbridge, Mass.
First Church, West Tisbury, Mass.
New Bedford Auxiliary of Woman's Home Missionary Association.
Congregational Church, Kent, Conn.
Tompkins Avenue Church Sunday-School, Brooklyn, N. Y.
A Few Ladies, South Church, Hartford, Conn.
Ladies' Home Missionary Society, First Church, Hartford, Conn.
Ladies' Home Missionary Society and Sunday-School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Woman's Home Missionary Society, Congregational Church, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Ladies' Home Missionary Society, Syracuse, N. Y.
Rev. Edmund Gale, by Young People's Society Christian Endeavor, Faribault, Minn.
Hiram E. Barber, Eliot Church, Newton, Mass.
Henry E. Cobb, Eliot Church, Newton, Mass.
Andrew B. Cobb, Eliot Church, Newton, Mass.
Charles A. Haskell, Eliot Church, Newton, Mass.
Wollaston Congregational Church, Quincy, Mass. Two shares.
Allin Young People's Society Christian Endeavor, First Congregational Church, Dedham, Mass.
Charles J. Holmes, Central Church, Fall River, Mass.
Sunday-School of Second Congregational Church, Westfield, Mass.
Second Congregational Church, Putnam, Conn.
Ladies' Society of Pilgrim Church, New York City.
First Congregational Sunday-School, Farmington, Conn.
Mrs. Martha C. Kincaid, by Rev. Wm. Kincaid, D.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Congregational Church, by Woman's Home Missionary Union and Sunday-School Missionary Circle, Churchville, N. Y.
Congregational Church, Thompson, Conn.


# Arnold Constable & Co.

**SPRING FASHIONS.**

## Suits & Wraps

*Tailor-made Suits,*
*India Silk Dresses,*
*Piqué and Linen Dresses.*

## Ladies' Fancy Waists. Stylish Skirts.

*These goods are made of the newest and most stylish fabrics. Orders are solicited and will receive prompt and careful attention.*

## Ladies' Top Coats, Capes and Jackets.

*Paris and London models*

## IMPORTED GOWNS.

**Steamer & Traveling Suits & Rugs**

Broadway & 19th st.

NEW YORK

# Bicycle Suits for Men

MADE of excellent grade mixed cloths, sewed throughout with silk, and are among the most perfect fitting Bicycle Suits on the market. The bloomers have two hip, two side and two watch pockets, and are reinforced. The coat has four patch pockets and the seams are piped.

An exceptionally good suit at the very low price of

**$3.75**

We will send a Booklet, containing samples of materials, to any address upon request.

**STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.**

**Dry Goods. PHILADELPHIA.**

Every purpose that a pencil serves is best served by—

**DIXON'S American Graphite PENCILS.**

If dealer does not keep them, send 16 cts. for pencils worth double the money.
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N.J.


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Business World

**Stocks and Trade** The New York stock market was dull last week, with little active trading, and a slight tendency to advance in the early part of the week was checked before the close. Rumor of a special Presidential message to Congress on the Cuban question are supposed to have had a deterring effect on buyers. The beginning of gold exports occasioned, under the special circumstances, no particular perturbation. The most notable advances were in "Sugar" and "General Electric;" "Tobacco" has declined decidedly. There has been a general advance in the price of food products and iron and steel products. Dry goods, wool, and cotton show no gain. The exports of wheat rose a little as compared with the preceding week. The iron and steel prices are undoubtedly influenced by the recent meeting of manufacturers in New York. A newspaper dispatch from Pittsburg asserts that the following prices for steel billets in the Pittsburg district have been agreed upon by the new combination: Soft steel billets, four-inch and upward, $20.25; sheet bars, $22.25; tin-plate bars, washed and cut, $22.35—all delivered at buyer's bill. This is an advance of from $3 to $3.25 a ton on billets since the recent upward movement commenced.

**Better Times for Railways** That railway reports for 1895 should be more favorable than for the preceding year was to be expected, as that was one of unusual depression. There has been, however, a distinct, positive gain in the situation. To take a single instance, the Canadian Pacific shows a surplus over fixed charges of $1,374,386, while in 1894 the company fell half a million short of meeting fixed charges. Burlington and Quincy suffered greatly from the corn-crop failure of 1894 in its carrying trade for 1895, yet it very greatly reduced the deficit of the following year, although charging lower rates. The January and February, 1896, report of general railway earnings was excellent as compared with the same months in 1895, and though equal gain is not shown in the reports for March, yet there is still a gain of over 4½ per cent. over the earnings for March, 1895. The following general comment on the railway situation from the Boston "Transcript" will be read with interest:

It is a matter of comment among students of financial matters, particularly in connection with speculative movements, that despite the sharp declines in prices of some leading commodities since the temporary "boom" of last fall, railway securities hold up in value and do not seem disposed to yield, no matter how great may be the load of unfavorable developments in politics, business, or finance. While print cloths, cottons, and woolens are very low, while trade in numerous prominent lines has been depressed thus far in 1896, railway business has resulted satisfactorily, and increased dividends even have cheered stockholders and influenced Wall Street fluctuations. The holders of railroad securities have resisted all the influences of the depression in business, of political agitation and general unsettlement, and have not budged in their firm holding of shares. As a matter of fact, the average of prices of leading railway shares of stock market interest in New York is all of a half-dozen points higher to-day than a year ago; and as to the investment group, such as our own New England railway shares, they are higher and gain strength steadily in response to investment demand, the holders being content with a diminishing percentage of net yield, which has got under four per cent. in many cases.

**The Course of Prices** The first quarter of the year has not shown the advance in the prices of manufactures and agricultural products that many had hoped, for "Bradstreet's" gives a table of the comparative prices of 108 staple products from 1890 to 1896, and, comparing the prices of April, 1896, with those of January 1, 1896, and of April 1, 1893, 1894, and 1895, finds that in fifty out of the 108 instances prices were lower on April 1, 1896, than on any of the dates with which comparison is made, while in only twenty-eight instances have there been advances as compared with any of these dates, and in only six (wheat, wheat flour, sugar, soft coal, rosin, and nails) advances as compared with *all* the dates. The table of prices which follows was prepared for "Bradstreet's" by the manager of the retail department of a large grocery-store in a large Western city, conducted on a cash basis; care was taken to make quotations from equal quantities and the same grade of quality:

| | March 1891. | March 1896. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 barrel flour | $5.00 | $3.85 |
| 25 pounds granulated sugar | 1.78 | 1.26 |
| 5 pounds creamery butter | 1.75 | 1.25 |
| 5 dozen eggs | 1.50 | .60 |
| 5 pounds prunes | .80 | .50 |
| 1 bushel potatoes | 1.25 | .25 |
| 3 cans tomatoes | .30 | .21 |
| 3 cans peaches | .78 | .51 |
| 10 pounds rolled oats | .45 | .25 |
| 5 pounds lard | .50 | .45 |
| 1 gallon vinegar | .25 | .18 |
| 10 pounds buckwheat flour | .35 | .20 |
| 2 pounds evaporated apricots | .50 | .28 |
| 1 ham (11 pounds) | 1.32 | 1.21 |
| 1 pound black pepper | .18 | .12 |
| 3 pounds Java and Mocha coffee | 1.04 | 1.00 |
| 1 gallon maple syrup | 1.10 | .80 |
| 1 box soap | 3.15 | 2.50 |
| 5 pounds raisins (4 crown) | .80 | .30 |
| 5 pounds currants | .40 | .35 |
| 1 peck navy beans | .65 | .25 |
| 7 pounds starch | .42 | .25 |
| 2 pounds soda crackers | .16 | .14 |
| Totals | $24.43 | $16.71 |

**Canned Goods** This industry has grown to enormous proportions in recent years, but has suffered of late from overcompetition and the cheapening of prices coming from the introduction of machine processes. The "American Grocer" makes some interesting observations on the present situation, some of which apply equally to other industries:

Every year makes the canned goods industry a surer and safer enterprise so far as the processes of preserving are concerned. This undoubtedly is an attraction for parties with small capital, and for neighborhoods desirous of preserving local products, which, if not preserved, are wasted. In such a vast country as the United States, with the area under cultivation constantly extending, there will be a steady expansion of the canned goods, as of other industries, and, therefore, a continuation of present conditions for an indefinite period.

What, then, is the course to be pursued by existing canning factories, especially those established for many years? Evidently the more thorough working of near-by territory by such methods as will tend to increase demand and make the factory less and less dependent for support from all sections. A reputation, or, rather, character, must be gained for brands, and their names made household words in prescribed territory. The tendency of the times everywhere is to localize all industrial enterprises. New England mills until recently controlled the cotton manufactures of the United States, but now their supremacy is broken, for the South has become a great competitor. Pennsylvania finds her iron industry threatened by Alabama. Russia forced the Standard Oil Company to divide the trade of the Orient. California drove Spain out of this country as a seller of raisins. Oregon is forcing California to divide the trade in prunes. Alaska has robbed the Columbia River of its supremacy in the salmon market.

**The Straits Settlements** The commercial value of the Straits Settlements is continually increasing. They were incorporated as a Crown Colony in 1867, having previously been under the jurisdiction of the East India Company. They consist of the islands of Singapore, Penang, Pangkor, Christmas, and Cocos, besides the provinces of Malacca and Wellesley on the mainland. In his interesting book on the Far East, Mr. Norman tells us that after its varied history Malacca is now reposing in a condition of peaceful stagnation, and that its colorless condition is well typified by its sole product—tapioca. Three hundred years ago Malacca was the great emporium of that part of the world. The province of Wellesley is a sugar-growing district which, in the event of railway-building, will become of great importance.

**Coral** From March to October the coasts of Sardinia and Sicily are alive with fishermen after coral. In November these bring it to Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples, and sell it to the establishments where it is worked up. The value of the coral fished in a single year amounts to about $600,000.


FINANCIAL

AMERICAN FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY

Office, Company's Building,
308 & 310 Walnut St.,
Philadelphia

Telephone Service Saves Time...

in business and reduces friction in household affairs. The rates for New York City service—ranging from $75 upward—are so moderate, in view of the enormous facilities offered, that there is small excuse for not adopting the service in any situation where its usefulness suggests itself. There are many such.

The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co. 113 West 38th Street, 18 Cortlandt Street

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

Capital, - - - $2,000,000
Surplus, - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
I. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS

Samuel D. Babcock, George F. Baker, George S. Bowdoin, Frederic Cromwell, Walter R. Gillette, Robert Goelet, G. G. Haven, Oliver Harriman, R. Somers Hayes, Charles R. Henderson, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Walter G. Oakman, Alexander E. Orr, Henry H. Rogers, Henry W. Smith, H. McK. Twombly, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William C. Whitney.

YOUR money can be best invested in real estate.

Well located lots in centres of improvement—in the line of the city's development—are sure to double in values in the near future.

Our selling terms are easy enough. Ten per cent. only, in cash.

Prices and particulars for postals.

*Mutual Realty & Loan Corporation,*
*American Surety Building, New York.*
Room 17.


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

If you are interested in

# THE CURRENCY QUESTION

Read the following articles in the APRIL issue of

# The Bond Record

Immediate and Ultimate Reforms — By Prof. F. W. TAUSSIG, Harvard University.

Would Free Coinage Benefit the "Debtor Class"?
By Prof. IRVING FISHER, Yale University

Theoretical and Practical Remedies
By A. D. NOYES, Financial Editor New York "Evening Post."

The World's Supply of Gold — By CHARLES S. GLEED.

Currency and Banking in the United States and in Europe — By M. L. MUHLEMAN, Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

PRICE, $3.00 PER YEAR 25 CENTS PER COPY

Write for Miniature containing Special Offer

If your newsdealer cannot supply you, address

THE BOND RECORD, 20 Nassau Street, New York

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

**W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE** BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for **$3.**

**OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,**

CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box N.

**W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.**

EASIEST TO REPAIR FASTEST SAFEST

Hartford Tires are the Standard Single Tubes

MADE BY THE HARTFORD RUBBER WORKS CO.

HARTFORD SINGLE TUBE TIRE

IS A GOOD GUARANTEE

SIMPLEST TIRE SIMPLEST RIM

The Hartford Rubber Works Co

BRANCHES NEW YORK, CHICAGO Hartford Conn.

**HOME**

**Insurance Company of New York**

Office: No. 119 Broadway

Eighty-Fifth Semi-Annual Statement
January, 1896

SUMMARY OF ASSETS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash in Banks | $469,914 59 |
| Real Estate | 1,705,895 91 |
| United States Stocks (market value) | 1,418,425 00 |
| Bank, Trust Co., and Railroad Stocks and Bonds (market value) | 3,946,493 00 |
| State and City Bonds (market value) | 855,927 93 |
| Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate | 463,009 13 |
| Loans on stocks, payable on demand | 426,550 00 |
| Premiums uncollected and in hands of Agents | 515,227 06 |
| Interest due and accrued on 1st January, 1896 | 52,185 92 |
| | $9,853,628 54 |

LIABILITIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital | $3,000,000 00 |
| Reserve Premium Fund | 4,395,659 00 |
| Reserve for Unpaid Losses and Claims | 752,514 13 |
| Net surplus | 1,705,455 41 |
| | $9,853,628 54 |

DIRECTORS:

Levi P. Morton, Henry A. Hurlbut, John R. Ford, Oliver S. Carter, Henry M. Taber, Daniel A. Heald, David H. McAlpin, Andrew C. Armstrong, Cornelius N. Bliss, Edmund F. Holbrook, John H. Washburn, John H. Inman, Walter H. Lewis, Francis H. Leggett, Benjamin Perkins, Elbridge G. Snow, George H. Hartford, Henry F. Noyes, Lucien C. Warner, Warner Van Norden, Alfred F. Cross, Dumont Clarke, James B. Van Woert.

DANIEL A. HEALD, President.
JOHN H. WASHBURN, ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, Vice-Presidents.
WILLIAM L. BIGELOW, THOMAS B. GREENE, Secretaries.
HENRY J. FERRIS, AREUNAH M. BURTIS, Ass't Secretaries.

New York, January 7, 1896.

**A good mortgage is the best investment**

First — Because the principal is always safe.

Second — Because the interest is always sure.

We have a large assortment of good mortgages on improved Chicago real estate. Write us.

**H. O. Stone & Co.**

206 La Salle St., Chicago

**SAFE INVESTMENTS**

GOOD AS GOVERNMENT BONDS—DOUBLE THE RATE

5% 6% 7%

Made in strictly first-class Real Estate Mortgages, State, County, City, and School Warrants and Bonds, with a view to absolute security and prompt interest payments. Best references. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN P. DORR & CO., Investment Brokers
Seattle, Washington

YOU SELL / WE BUY

Do you want to sell a WESTERN MORTGAGE or Western Land—avoid foreclosure costs—stop sending good money after bad—get a good 5 per cent. investment instead? State exact location, condition of title, and your lowest price. Over $2,000,000 in Western securities successfully handled by the present management of this corporation. THE BOSTON REALTY, INDEMNITY AND TRUST CO., 33 Equitable Building, Boston. *Send for our Bond List.*

**BARNUM & BAILEY**

Greatest Show on Earth

NOW OPEN

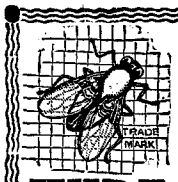
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

**FREE** Cut this out and send to-day for free catalogue $2.75 buys natural finish Baby Carriage with plated steel wheels, axle, springs, one piece bent handle, 3 years guarantee. Carriages sent on 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. BUY FROM FACTORY & SAVE DEALERS' PROFITS. OXFORD MDSE. CO., 340 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

**WESTERN MORTGAGES**

DEFAULTED AND OTHERWISE,
Bought for Cash.

CHAS. E. GIBSON, 45 Milk St. Boston, Mass.




**No Flies**

IN A HOUSE WITH OUR

**WIRE SCREENS**

SPECIALTY:
SCREENING HOUSES TO ORDER

WE PAY FREIGHT. | WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
LARGEST FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

THE E. T. BURROWES CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE.
OFFICES IN ALL LARGE CITIES.

**WELL DRESSED MEN**

wear only merchant tailor made clothes.

**A Tailor-Made Suit For $10.00**

We'll make to your measure a Frock or Sack Suit of

ALL WOOL GOODS

equal to any tailors $18 garment for $10. Other Suits and Trousers just as cheap. We save 50 per cent by buying big lots of woolens direct from the mills—that accounts for it.

All goods sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination and try on before paying express agent. We pay express charges. Send for samples of cloth, tape line and full particulars, Free,

LOUIS V. VEHON, Tailor, 155 W. Jackson St., Chicago.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Outlook

A Family Paper

*New Series of The Christian Union*


Copyright, 1896, by The Outlook Company.


Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.

**The Outlook** is a weekly Family Paper, containing this week forty pages. The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

**Postage is Prepaid** by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 for postage.

**Changes of Address.**—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

**Discontinuances.**—If a subscriber wishes his copy of the paper discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

**How to Remit.**—Remittances should be sent by Check, Draft, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

**Letters** should be addressed:

THE OUTLOOK,
Clinton Hall, Astor Place,
New York.


## About People

—The Edinburgh University has just conferred the degree of LL.D. on President F. A. Walker, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

—Sir Edwin Arnold boasts that he has written more than eight thousand editorial leaders averaging over a column in length in the course of his work for the London "Telegraph."

—Holman Hunt, the English artist, who is now threescore and ten, is absorbed with the idea of raising $500,000,000 to send the Jews back to Palestine in order that the Scriptures may be fulfilled.

—Lucy Stone is to be commemorated by a tablet at Somerset Park, the new camping and cottage resort in the Rocky Mountains, which seems destined to become a Western resort not unlike Greenacre in New England.

—The following story is told in London in illustration of Artist Whistler's cordial esteem for himself: "Mr. Whistler," said a certain duchess, "I was at Richmond the other day, and the view of the river was almost as beautiful as one of your pictures." And the reply was: "So nature has begun to look up."

—The bronze statue of General Hancock, which is to stand in the small park at Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street, Washington, will be unveiled about the first of May. It was modeled by Henry J. Ellicott, of Providence, R. I., is fourteen feet high, weighs 7,000 pounds, and will cost altogether about $49,000.

—We regret to hear that the health of Professor George D. Herron, author of "The Christian State," and Professor of Applied Christianity in Iowa College, is in so precarious a condition as to necessitate a period of absolute rest or entire cessation from work for at least a year. He will soon leave for Europe, quietly to spend a year either in England or on the Continent.

—Mr. William T. Adams (Oliver Optic) has just returned to Boston after a voyage in distant parts of the globe. Speaking to a reporter about his visit to Ceylon, he said:

"No, I did not smell the 'spicy breezes' about which the hymn-writer sings; they are mostly in the imagination. The captain of the ship told me that he is continually pestered by the inquiries of travelers about those 'spicy breezes,' and at last he hit upon a plan to head them off. He procured an iron pan, in which he caused hot coals to be placed, and ordered cinnamon and cloves to be scattered on the coals. This arrangement he ordered placed in the bow of the ship, and it answered the purpose to perfection. The romantic passengers were entirely satisfied, and the captain had a rest."

—In his recent letter about Nansen, Professor Brögger, of Christiania, Norway, said: "I do not doubt that he is at present on his return journey from the North Pole. On taking leave of me at Tromsoe, Nansen said: 'I reckon on being back in two or three years.' Now, whoever knows Nansen has implicit faith in him. The obstacles presented in the Polar Sea cannot exceed the difficulties afforded by the ice-floes off the east coast of Greenland or those presented by the ice-fields of that continent. On this occasion, moreover, Nansen is fully twenty times better equipped than he was on his previous expedition, and his companions have been especially selected for the task. Personally I have no doubt that these thirteen brave men were able within two and a half years to work their way to the Pole, and I am firmly persuaded that they are on their way back."

—The death of Thomas Hughes, says the "St. James's Gazette," has revived a host of stories illustrative of the manliness and charm of his character. The democratic bias showed itself in boyhood. At Rugby, when head of the eleven, he set at naught the aristocratic exclusiveness of the place by bringing the country lads into the school-close to play cricket with him. At Lincoln's Inn he defied the beadle by opening the gates of the "fields" and letting in the children of the slums. As special constable in the Chartist troubles of 1848 he was beset with misgivings that the agitators were right. But he knew where to draw the line. At one of the Socialist meetings in the days of F. D. Maurice the national anthem was started. The revolutionary Chartists began to hiss. Tom Hughes sprang upon a chair and threatened the first man who renewed the insult to the Queen's name with personal chastisement. Fear of his fists stopped the discord.


For ALLAYING HOARSENESS AND IRRITATION OF THE THROAT, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" 25c. a box. Avoid imitations.

The best lamp-chimney word in the world is "Macbeth," whether English or French or Flemish or Dutch.

But get the shape that is made for your lamp, "pearl top" or "pearl glass." Let us send you the Index.

Geo A Macbeth Co
Pittsburgh Pa

What is the reasonable treatment of

**Rose Colds, Hay Fever**

and similar diseases: To dose the stomach with nauseous drugs to cure the respiratory organs? You may *palliate* the pain this way, with preparations of opium, or temporarily stimulate yourself with *tonics;* but for a permanent cure, *try nature's way.*

**Booth's "Hyomei,"**

the Australian "Dry-Air" treatment of Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Bronchitis, etc.,

"CURES BY INHALATION."

**Hyomei** is a purely vegetable antiseptic, and destroys the germs which cause disease in the respiratory organs. The air, charged with **Hyomei**, is inhaled at the mouth, and, after permeating the minutest air-cells, is exhaled through the nose. It is aromatic, delightful to inhale, and gives immediate relief.

**Pocket Inhaler Outfit, Complete, by Mail, $1.00,** to any part of the United States; consisting of pocket inhaler, made of deodorized hard rubber (beautifully polished), a bottle of **Hyomei**, a dropper, and full directions for using. If you are *still* skeptical, send your address; my pamphlet shall prove that **Hyomei** cures. Are you open to conviction?

R. T. BOOTH,
23 East 20th St., New York.

**This Little Maid in Red**

which you'll find on every box of

**ELECTRO-SILICON**

marks the genuine, and is a guarantee of the

**Best Silver Polish Known.**

Grocers sell it. Send for trial quantity and fac-simile of box.

THE ELECTRO SILICON CO., 72 John St., New York.

**STIMULATING and REFRESHING After Exercise**

**Liebig Company's Extract of Beef**

The genuine has signature of Baron Liebig, in blue, on every jar, thus: *J. Liebig*

**Made in a Minute!**

A delicious drink instantly made from WHITMAN'S INSTANTANEOUS CHOCOLATE. Perfect in flavor and quality. Put up in pound and half-pound tins.

Stephen F. Whitman & Son, *Sole Mfrs.*, Philadelphia.

ALL WOOL **SUIT** for $5.95

Made in frock or sack suits in the latest styles, equal to **any clothier's $12** garments. Higher priced suits equally as cheap. We do not ask you to buy a "blind pig" but will send samples of the leading spring and summer cloths, measurement blank and tape line free. Agents Wanted.

C. JOHN QUINCY & CO.
104-106 West Quincy St., Chicago, Ill.

**KNICKERBOCKER.**

No more round shoulders. Shoulder Brace and Suspender combined. Easily adjusted. Worn with comfort. Sizes for men, women, boys and girls. Sold by druggists, appliance stores, general stores, &c. By mail $1 per pair ($1.50 silk). Send chest measure around body under arms. Circulars free. Address

KNICKERBOCKER BRACE CO., EASTON, PENN., U. S. A.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

**BARLEY CRYSTALS**

*New Diuretic, Refrigerating Tonic Cereal; also Gluten Dyspepsia Flour, and Diabetes Flour.*

**Pamphlet and Cooking Samples Free.**

Unrivaled in America or Europe. Ask Dealers, or Write Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N.Y., U.S.A.

**THE NEWTON REST CURE**

WEST NEWTON, MASS.

A private house in a fine situation has been arranged by a physician to receive a limited number of ladies temporarily disabled through nervous diseases.

THE CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
"SOLE MAKERS OF THE BLYMYER BELLS"
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM &c
Catalogue with 2500 testimonials. Prices and terms FREE.

THOSE answering advertisements appearing in The Outlook will confer a favor upon the advertiser as well as the publisher by mentioning this publication.


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

*Not a Patent Medicine.*

# Paralysis,

partial or complete, locomotor-ataxia, epilepsy, all show a diseased or deficient condition of the brain, once considered incurable. We can show letters from hundreds of well-known physicians, telling of positive cures by

*The Phosphorized Cerebro-Spinant,*

# Freligh's Tonic

The phosphorus is what does it. Absolutely pure. Positively harmless. Can be taken for any length of time.

Regular bottle $1.00. 100 doses. All druggists. Sample by mail, 25 cts. Concentrated, prompt, powerful. Descriptive pamphlet, formula, testimonials, etc., mailed to any address.

**I. O. Woodruff & Co.,**
Manufacturing Chemists,
106-108 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

*Formula on Every Bottle.*

**"KOMBI" Camera $3.00**
Sample photos and book FREE. Kombi Camera Co., Chicago.

## SUBSCRIBERS' WANTS

*Want advertisements of thirty words or less will be published under this heading at one dollar a week. Four cents a week is charged for each word in excess of thirty.*

**WANTED.**—A lady accustomed to the management of her own household and children desires a position of responsibility, as companion, housekeeper, or chaperon. Has been a successful music-teacher. Refers to well-known families in Albany and Boston. An interview may be arranged by application to Miss S. H. BLANCHARD, 95 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, before May 1.

**WANTED.**—Widow lady, American, competent and trustworthy, desires nice position; to take entire care of infant or children; would engage for companion or housekeeper. Has had much experience. Best of reference given. Address Mrs. CLARA ST. CLAIR, Box 85, Claremont, N. H.

**TO RENT,** in Orange, furnished, for summer, comfortable, artistic modern house; eleven rooms; all conveniences; excellent neighborhood; shady street; convenient to Lackawanna and Erie depots; piazza and fruit. Address K., 61 E. 9th St., N. Y., or 124 Cleveland St., Orange, N. J.

**WILL EXCHANGE** an elegant home in suburbs of Cincinnati, Ohio—two acres, fifteen rooms, all modern conveniences, fine large stable—for business property, or a good business in Eastern States. Address H. E. WALTON, Watertown, N. Y.

**WANTED**—A position as governess, or to take charge of children for the summer months, or would tutor in mathematics and sciences, by a college graduate of experience with children. Address P. O. Box 203, Amherst, Mass.

**SHOPPING** of every description done with taste and judgment. Will attend strangers in town, saving them time and money. Highest credentials. Address LOUISE M. KIMBALL, 172 West 95th St., New York

**AMERICAN WIDOW,** middle-aged, as companion and caretaker of aged gentleman or lady. Experience with both. Good nurse. Highest references. No objection to distance. P. LISLE, 358 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**SUMMER COTTAGES TO LET,** delightfully situated in beautiful "Casco Bay," looking upon the lovely harbor and city of Portland, Maine. Rents from $100 to $400; all furnished. A. M. SMITH, Portland, Me.

**WANTED**—Position as tutor during the summer by a Wellesley graduate of experience. No objections to country, seashore, or traveling. Best of references furnished. Address A. W., No. 539, care The Outlook.

**TUTORING** by a Yale Senior fully competent to prepare students for college examinations. Previous European residence fits him to travel abroad. Best references. 382 White Hall, New Haven, Conn.

**WANTED**—By a lady of refinement, a position as companion to an invalid lady. Willing to travel anywhere. Best references given. Address Mrs. ELLIE WHITE, 203 First Ave., West Haven, Conn.

**A GERMAN TEACHER** in a high school, experienced in foreign travel, would like a position as companion of a lady or young boy. She understands French also. Address No. 637, The Outlook.

**GERMAN LADY,** thorough instructor in French, who has traveled extensively in Europe, desires position for the summer. References. No. 640, The Outlook.

**TO RENT**—In Amherst, Mass., an airy, desirable, furnished house. All modern conveniences, and fine views. Address P. O. Box 203, Amherst, Mass.

**POSITION WANTED** for the summer as tutor or instructor, by college student, completed third year. No. 646, care The Outlook.

## A Line of Old Scottish Editors

The death last week, at the ripe old age of eighty-two, of Mr. James Chalmers, of Westburn, Aberdeen, who for forty years conducted the Aberdeen "Journal," the oldest newspaper in Scotland, recalls some interesting incidents of the early days of that publication, which was founded by his grandfather. The first issue came out with a description of the battle of Culloden, which had taken place, one hundred miles to the northwest, only two days before. This, as a piece of newspaper enterprise, was not surpassed for over one hundred years. The old Chalmers—who, by the way, served his apprenticeship in London along with Benjamin Franklin—was an ardent royalist, and naturally the account which his paper gave of Culloden was by no means pleasing to the discomfited Jacobites. Accordingly, on their way south after their rout, they laid siege to the "Journal" office, and forced the inmates to flee for their lives.

Chalmers escaped by a back window, spraining his leg in so doing, and made off southwards. Reaching the bridge of Dee, two miles away, he went to take shelter in an outhouse. What was his dismay to find it full of Jacobite soldiery! Unaware of his identity, the men treated him kindly, and inquired how matters went in the town. "What," they asked, "is that rascal Chalmers doing?" Their frightened visitant retained enough presence of mind to reply that he was still printing the Duke of Cumberland's manifestoes. On that some of the soldiers went down on their knees, and with drawn dirks swore to have Chalmers's blood whenever they could catch him. Unwittingly, they then allowed their intended victim to escape, and he joined the King's army, of which he was appointed an assistant commissioner.—*Westminster Gazette.*

**For a Nerve Tonic**
**Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate**

Dr. H. M. HARLOW, Augusta, Me., says: "I regard it as one of the best remedies in all cases in which the system requires an acid and a nerve tonic."

## EDUCATIONAL

**New York City**

**SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' AGENCY**
Oldest and best known in U. S.
Established 1855. **3 East 14th St., N. Y.**

**Teachers College** NEW YORK (MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, 120TH STREET, WEST.)—**Department of the Kindergarten.** Three distinctive features: (1) Co-operation with departments of psychology and general method, history, literature, science, music, manual training and art education, and physical training. (See adv. in Outlook for April 25 and May 2.)
WALTER L. HERVEY, President.

**The Misses Ely's School for Girls**
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
85th and 86th Streets, New York

**Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's Boarding and Day School for Girls**
30, 32, and 34 East 57th St., New York
*Special students admitted.*

**WEST SIDE GIRLS' SCHOOL FOR SALE**
Immediate possession and income. Address WEST SIDE, No. 654, Outlook Office.

**Boys Summer Abroad** A Columbia College graduate desires to take two or three boys abroad for the summer. Five years' experience. Address COMMANDANT, No. 645, Outlook Office.

**California**

**POMONA COLLEGE, Claremont, Cal.**—Full College courses leading to degrees of B.A., B.L., B.S. Degrees recognized by University of California and other similar graduate schools. Thirty-five miles from Los Angeles. An Academic course. Preparatory school preparing for all institutions connected with the College. Address C. G. BALDWIN, President.

**Connecticut**

**WOODSIDE SEMINARY**
Terms, $500 to $700. City advantages for culture and study. Rural surroundings.
Miss SARA J. SMITH, Principal, Hartford, Conn.

**France**

**PARIS, FRANCE**
**HOME SCHOOL FOR AMERICAN GIRLS**
OPENS OCTOBER 1ST, 1896.
For circular address
Prof. W. L. MONTAGUE, Amherst, Mass.

**New York**

**Fort Edward Collegiate Institute**
For young women and girls. A choice of six courses or special studies. 39th year Sept. 22d, 1896. Illustrated catalogue. JOS. E. KING, Pres., Fort Edward, N. Y.

**ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL**
**MANLIUS, N. Y.**
**Next term begins September 16th, 1896.**
Apply to **WM. VERBECK.**

NEW YORK, Newburgh.
**The Misses Mackie's School for Girls**
Academic and College-Preparatory. Special advantages in Art and Music. Certificate admits to Vassar and Wellesley.
One and a half hours from New York.

**Summer School of Art**
under the direction of Mrs. Bush-Brown, pupil of Lefebvre and Boulanger, at her summer residence, two miles above Newburgh-on-the-Hudson. Send for circulars, containing particulars about tuition and board. Address
Mrs. H. K. BUSH-BROWN, Newburgh, N. Y.

**RIVERVIEW ACADEMY**
60th year. Prepares thoroughly for College, the Government Academies, and Business. U. S. Army officer detailed at Riverview by Secretary of War.
JOSEPH B. BISBEE, A.M., Principal, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**Ohio**

**1020 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio**
**Miss Mittleberger's School for Girls**
Prepares for all Colleges open to women.
Fall term begins September 23.

**Pennsylvania**

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.
**Miss Baldwin's School for Girls**
Preparatory to Bryn Mawr College. Within five years more than fifty pupils have entered Bryn Mawr College from this school. Certificate admits to Smith, Vassar Wellesley. Diploma given in both General and College-Preparatory Courses. School Building especially constructed for school purposes. Tennis Courts and Gymnasium. For circulars address
Miss FLORENCE BALDWIN, Principal.

**Miss Gordon's French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls**
**4110 and 4112 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.**

**Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.**
**WALNUT LANE SCHOOL**
Boarding and Day School for girls. 39th year opens Sept. 25th. Academical and college preparatory courses. For circular address Mrs. THEODORA B. RICHARDS, Principal.
Miss SARA LOUISE TRACY, A.M., Associate Principal.

**EASTERN TEACHERS' AGENCY** Miss E. F. FOSTER, Manager
**50 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON, MASS.** - **Telephone, Boston, 775-2.**
**Teachers furnished for all grades of public and private schools. Specialists in any desired branches. Tutors and Governesses.**

**Warranted Seed**

A leading reason for warranting our seed, as per first page of Catalogue, is, we raise a large portion of them. As the original introducers of the Cory and Longfellow Corns, Miller Cream Melon, Ohio and Burbank Potatoes, Warren, Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, Marblehead Early Marrowfat Pea, Eclipse Beet, Kentucky Wonder and Marblehead Horticultural Beans, Southport Early Globe and Danvers' Red Globe Onions, All Seasons and Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages and numerous other valuable vegetables, we solicit a share of the public patronage. Our Catalog of Vegetables and Flower Seed for 1896, containing many new Vegetables & Flowers & the best of the old will be sent *free.* J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Your plans for the summer can be much easier arranged (if you are looking for a summer resort) if you write the Recreation Department, The Outlook, 13 Astor Pl., N.Y.

# Summer Resorts

**Charming Lakewood, "The City of Refuge"**

Kind Mother Nature has provided, close to the rush and fury of the metropolis, a retired nook where the jaded business man or busy housewife may flee, over Sunday or for a few days of rest, and thus gain new strength and hope for the struggle of life. This is lovely and wholesome Lakewood, only a short run of two hours over the perfect road-bed of the New Jersey Central Railroad, the ride itself being an exhilarating treat, so smooth and so swift is the journey. On arriving at Lakewood, visitors are at once charmed with the station, which is built of gray stone and artistic in its architecture, and is spotlessly clean within and without. Passenger station foot of Liberty Street, North River, New York City.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS

**If You Want to Know** | HOW TO ADVERTISE A SUMMER HOTEL

send for a copy of

**Hicks' Advertisers' Guide**

**SEASON OF 1896**

containing lists of suitable newspapers and the rates for advertising.

**WILLIAM HICKS**

Advertising Agent, 132 Nassau Street, New York.

**TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS**

Proprietors of first-class city or summer hotels desiring a manager, or one to take charge of steward's department, are requested to address the advertiser, who has indorsements of the highest character for either position. Address G., No. 592, care Recreation Department, The Outlook.

## TOURS AND TRAVEL

# CLARK'S EXCURSIONS

**TO**

## Europe, the Holy Land, and Around the World

**ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED**

A series of high-class excursions to Europe will leave New York during May, June, and July; programmes now ready.

**Vacation Excursion** sails July 4th, per "City of Rome," accompanied from New York by F. C. Clark.

**North Cape and Russia Party** sails July 4th; $550, $800, $900. Limited to 15 passengers.

**Fall Holy Land Party** starts Sept. 5th.

**Round the World Party** starts Oct. 8.

Other Parties to Europe at frequent intervals.

Ocean tickets by all lines. Choice berths.

Send for Clark's Tourist Gazette, containing full particulars, with maps.

**FRANK C. CLARK, Tourist Agent**

**111 BROADWAY, N. Y.**

Official Ticket Agent Pennsylvania and Erie R.R., etc.

**Sole Agent for (New) Anglo-American Nile S.S. Co.**

## High Class Escorted Private Party to Europe

By popular Mediterranean route, sailing from New York Saturday, July 11th, by the elegant North German Lloyd express SS. "Ems," accompanied throughout by the Rev. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, D.D., 11 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., assisted by thoroughly efficient European conductors, visiting the principal cities of Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, England, Scotland, and Ireland; sixty days' tour; all included: three meals daily, transportation, carriage drives, sightseeing. $465.00. Membership limited. Correspondence invited. Apply to Dr. Banks, or HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd., 113 Broadway, New York; 201 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.; 220 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; 135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Early application desirable owing to the popularity of the steamer.

Tours and Travel

## International Navigation Company's Lines

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY

**From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York (foot of Fulton St.)**

# AMERICAN LINE

**NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paris | April 22, 10 A.M. | St Paul | June 10, 10 A.M. |
| St Paul | April 29, 10 A.M. | Paris (Sat.) | June 13, 10 A.M. |
| New York | May 6, 10 A.M. | New York | June 17, 10 A.M. |
| Paris | May 13, 10 A.M. | St Louis | June 24, 10 A.M. |
| St Paul | May 20, 10 A.M. | St Paul | July 1, 10 A.M. |
| New York | May 27, 10 A.M. | Paris (Sat.) | July 4, 10 A.M. |
| St Louis | June 3, 10 A.M. | New York | July 8, 10 A.M. |
| Berlin (Sat.) | June 6, 10 A.M. | St Louis | July 15, 10 A.M. |

# RED STAR LINE

**NEW YORK—ANTWERP**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kensington | Apr. 22, 12 noon | Kensingt'n | May 27, 10:30 A.M. |
| Westernland | Apr. 29, 12 noon | Westernland | June 3, 12 noon |
| Southwark | May 6, 12 noon | Berlin (Sat.) | June 6, 10 A.M. |
| Noordland | May 13, 12 noon | Southwark | June 10, 9:30 A.M. |
| Friesland | May 20 .. 12 noon | Noordland | June 17, 12 noon |

**INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY**

**6 Bowling Green, New York**

305-307 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
32 So. Clark St., Chicago.
609 Market St. (Grand Hotel Bldg.), San Francisco.

## Cook's Tours to Europe

**All Traveling Expenses Included**

Our Annual May Party, the first of our high-class parties to Europe, will sail by the White Star Line S.S. "Majestic" on May 6. Succeeding departures May 16, 23, 28, June 10, 17, 27. All the arrangements for these parties are in every respect first-class.

Illustrated programmes free. Railroad and steamship tickets for individual travelers everywhere.

**THOS. COOK & SON,** 261 & 1225 Broadway, New York.

## TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN

By S.S. "Ohio," the largest and finest steam yacht in the world, leaving New York June 27th, 1896, visiting England, Russia, Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and the Midnight Sun, stopping at Bodo to witness the total eclipse, August 8th. Lectures on astronomy by Miss Proctor and others. $475.00 and upwards.

European Tours, June 6th, July 1st and 8th.

THE THOMAS FOREIGN TOURIST CO., 1715 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. LEON L. COLLVER, N. E. Agt., 306 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

## IDEAL PILGRIMAGE to EUROPEAN CATHEDRALS

**STRICTLY SELECT PARTY**

Organized and accompanied by Very Rev. CHAS. D. WILLIAMS, Dean of Trinity Cathedral, of Cleveland, with thoroughly experienced European Conductors. For Itinerary and Descriptive Programmes apply to WORLD TOURIST OFFICE OF HENRY LEWIS, 325 Superior Street, Cleveland. Correspondence may also be addressed to the Very Rev. Chas. D. Williams, Dean of Trinity Cathedral, No. 564 Euclid Ave., or to HENRY LEWIS, 325 Superior Street, Cleveland, O.

## THE FRAZAR TOURS TO EUROPE

**Tenth Season**

(The Blue Grotto)

Eight Comprehensive Tours, sailing May 9, June 6, 20, 24, and 27, July 4. Including British Isles, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, and France. Send for itineraries and references to

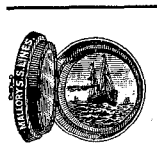
**Mrs. M. D. FRAZAR & CO.**

Managers of Foreign Tours,
72 Globe Building, - Boston.

## SUMMER IN FRANCE

Two ladies will take a small party through Normandy and Brittany and the country along the Loire, visiting the cathedral cities of northern France, ending with a three weeks' stay in Paris. Tour of ninety days, leaving N. Y. June 20. Price moderate. Address

CARLTON PARTY, P. O. Brookline, Massachusetts.




**MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES**

*Delightful Ocean Trips to the Ports of Texas, Georgia, Florida.*

Tourists' Tickets to all Winter Resorts in Texas, Colorado, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida, &c. Our 64-page "Satchel Handbook" mailed free. C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

## EUROPE, 1896 — 11th SEASON

38 Days, all expenses ..... $175
66 " " " ..... $400

Circulars upon application.

**ELIAS BROOKINGS, 54 Madison Ave., Springfield, Mass.**

Tours and Travel

## 85 Days in Europe

Few vacancies in limited party to visit **England, France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Gibraltar.** Address Prof. CAMILLE THURWANGER, 31 Pierce Building, Boston.

## 11th and 12th Select European Parties

**June 18**—"North Cape" Tour.
**July 2**—"Vacation" Tour.

Exceptional advantages. Terms reasonable. References required. Itineraries, etc., of Mrs. M. A. CROSLEY, 97 Rodney St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## EUROPEAN TOURS

Limited party, personally conducted by Dr. and Mrs. Paine, now forming. Unequaled arrangements. Terms reasonable. Address **H. S. PAINE, M.D., Glens Falls, N. Y.**

A lady forming a party for a **EUROPEAN TRIP** for the summer of 1896 wishes a few more to join her. Number limited to ten. Itinerary and terms on application. Mrs. S., No. 363, Outlook Office.

## DR. CHENEY'S PARTY

**TO EUROPE.** (9th season.) Personally conducted by O. D. Cheney, M.D., and wife, of Haverhill, Mass. Limited to 25. 78 days. Cunard steamer, June 27.

## KIMBALL'S TOURS

in Europe (8th season). Limited party sails June 24, on "St. Louis." Moderate price, comprehensive route. EDWIN C. KIMBALL 56 Summer St. Boston, Mass.

Select party of ten young ladies for **Three Months' EUROPEAN TRAVEL** Terms reasonable. Address PROFESSOR, No. 596, care The Outlook.

## EUROPEAN TRAVEL

for the summer of 1896. For particulars apply to Miss JOSEPHINE H. SHORT, 71 Hancock St., Boston.

**EUROPE** **Ideal Tour.** 250 miles of Coaching. Limited Party, by Cunard Steamers. *Compare with others as to Quality and Cost. "Get the best."* Address Rev. H. A. TODD, A.M., Corona (L. I.), N. Y.

## EUROPEAN TRAVEL

including North Cape. Limited to ten ladies. Experienced traveler. References. Mrs. A. C., No. 653, Outlook Office.

**SAILS JUNE 24.** **$575.** Comprehensive European Tour of 64 days; very finest appointments; every expense included. Compare and decide. Itinerary, &c., of Rev. F. A. GRAY, Nashua, N. H.

## FOREIGN HOTELS

Austria

### European Winter Resort

**Innsbruck, Tyrol, Austria**

**1,900** feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate; center for sleighing excursions; fine university, hospital, &c.

**HOTEL TIROL** *(Open all the year.)* Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished; superior cuisine; modern conveniences. Best references. Reduced rates in winter. Illustrated pamphlets on application. CARL LANDSEE, Prop'r.

England

## CHESTER, ENGLAND — QUEEN HOTEL

**First-Class Hotel,** connected with the General Railway by covered Way. Lift. H. T. GOULD, Manager.

## SUMMER COTTAGES

**TO LET,** to private family only, an unusually pleasant furnished cottage, charmingly located at Wainscott, Long Island, with beautiful ocean view and fine surf-bathing and bath-house. A small lake close to the cottage, with private pier, provides safe sailing and boating for young people. Sail and rowboat and use of tennis-court included if desired. Neighborhood delightful. Address Mrs. W. L. WHITNEY, New Haven, Conn.

**FOR RENT** For summer months, a furnished cottage of eleven rooms, delightfully situated on high ground. For particulars address Box 407, Litchfield, Conn.

## Furnished Houses for Rent

**IN**

## Bridgeport and Fairfield, Conn.

For the season of 1896. The finest beach on the Sound. Rates, $300 to $2,500. 80 minutes from Grand Central Station on 42d Street. Address T. C. WORDIN, 13 Franklin Block, Bridgeport, Conn.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

### Summer Cottages

**MT. DESERT—Seal Harbor.**—Furnished houses for $175, $250, $350. Hot-water bath in second story. W. M. GRISWOLD, Cambridge, Mass

**TO LET,** furnished, "The Maples;" an ideal place; charming grounds; wide lawn; noble trees; stables; garden; ice; references, recent occupants; $400; photographs. Address M. B. BENTON, Amenia, N. Y.

**LAKE GEORGE** Three Cottages to Let for the Summer at **SILVER BAY**

Finely finished and completely furnished for housekeeping. Near hotel where meals can be furnished. For particulars address SILAS H. PAINE, The Dakota, 72d St., New York

**HUNTINGTON BAY, L. I.** Furnished Cottages to let for the Summer

Charmingly situated; all modern conveniences; 7 bedrooms; adjacent to cottages of New York families; best of bathing, boating, and driving; excellent household supplies and service from village stores, or table board at hotel within easy walking distance; local and long-distance telephone communication conveniently near; region very healthy; scenery extensive and of great natural beauty. GEORGE TAYLOR, owner, 8 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth St., New York, or JOSEPH IRWIN, agent, Huntington, L. I.

**The Catskill Cottage of Miss Frances E. Willard**

(the "Eagle's Nest"), at Twilight Park, Haines Falls, New York, is offered for rent for the coming season. It is two thousand feet above the sea, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River Valley and the Berkshire Hills. It is near the Squirrel Inn. Six rooms, furnished. A photograph may be seen at the office of The Outlook. For particulars apply to MARY A. LATHBURY, 17 Webster Place, East Orange, New Jersey.

**FOR RENT**—A country house at New Windsor, N.Y., five minutes' walk from Newburg trolley cars. Completely furnished, sanitary plumbing, stables, greenhouse, garden, abundance of fruit. Rental, $1,200 for season. Apply to W. J. ROE, 70 Ludlow St., New York.

**READFIELD DEPOT, ME.**—Two-story farm-house; large, airy rooms; piazzas; open fires; well-shaded lawn; good boating; pleasant drives; daily mail. Circulars of The Outlook.

## HOTELS AND RESORTS

### California

**HOTEL GREEN** PASADENA, CAL. *Accommodation for 400* guests. Occupies an entire block. Souvenir mailed. G. G. GREEN, Owner. J. H. HOLMES, Mgr.

### Canada

**LADY** taking furnished house in Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the summer season, would take into her home small party of ladies, offering them exceptional social advantages. Highest references given and required. Address "MENTZ," 209 W. 81st Street, N. Y.

### Colorado

**COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.: The Antlers**

Illustrated book, describing Colorado Springs, sent on request by E. BARNETT, Proprietor.

### Maine

**Kittery Point, Maine** PEPPERRELL HOUSE

Four miles from Portsmouth, N. H. A pleasant and healthy summer resort. Seashore and country combined. Safe boating. Good fishing. For descriptive circular, terms, etc., address E. F. SAFFORD, Prop.

**THE POCAHONTAS**

**Gerrish Island, Kittery Point, Me.**

H. A. COBB, *Manager.*

Superbly located upon ocean. Beautiful woods close at hand. Every summer pastime. Finely situated shore land for sale. Furnished cottages to rent.

**CLIFF COTTAGE** WILLARD, ME.

High and sightly elevation; pleasant rooms; near electrics. For particulars apply to C. B. SAUNDERS, Willard, Me.

### Massachusetts

**Powder Point Hall**

**and Cottages, DUXBURY, MASS.**

Good boating, bathing, and shade-trees. Illustrated circular. "The Pilgrim Town of Duxbury."

### Massachusetts

**DR. RING'S SANATORIUM**

8 miles from Boston. **Arlington Heights, Mass.**

For **Change, Rest, Care,** and **Treatment**

**THE SURFSIDE**

**GLOUCESTER, MASS.**

**F. H. SAWYER, Proprietor**

Situated on a beautiful beach; grand harbor and ocean view; picturesque scenery; good bathing, boating, fishing, and delightful drives; excellent cuisine; luxurious beds; perfect drainage; will reopen about June 1st. Everything new and clean. Send for circular.

**EAST BAY LODGE**

**Osterville, Mass. Cape Cod.**

Write for descriptive pamphlet. N. H. BEARSE, Propr.

**THE PRESCOTT**

**Kings Beach, Mass.**

**GOOD ROADS FINE BATHING**

and a comfortable summer resting-place near Boston. Address Mrs. F. H. GOULD, Lynn, Mass.

**The Magnolia**

**MAGNOLIA, MASS.**

**Opens June 20th. Send for pamphlet.**

**H. W. PRIEST, Proprietor.**

### New Hampshire

**THE UPLANDS**

**AND COTTAGES, BETHLEHEM, N. H.**

Located on the highest point in town; wide lawns; thorough heating for late guests; accommodates 150. Send for guide to Bethlehem. F. H. ABBOTT, Prop.

**SENTER HOUSE**

**Centre Harbor, N. H.**

On beautiful Lake Winnipesaukee. A modern hotel, well equipped. Excellent cuisine. Location offers all advantages of both mountain and lake. Fine bass fishing. Pure water supply from Belknap Spring; temperature of water, 44°. **Write for illustrated booklet.**

**A. W. EAGER, Manager.**

### New Jersey

**ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.**

**THE SHELBURNE**

***On the Ocean Beach***

Open throughout the year. Every convenience, including hot and cold sea-water baths, passenger elevator, etc. J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.

**Galen Hall—A Sanatorium**

With all the conveniences of a first-class, quiet hotel. Elevator, steam heat, open-grate fires. Massage, electricity, baths, etc. Table unexcelled. Open all the year. Address Dr. WM. H. H. BULL, Atlantic City, N. J.

**THE CHALFONTE**

**OCEAN FRONT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.** Sea-water baths in house. Elevator and every modern convenience. Send for illustrated booklet. E. ROBERTS' SONS.

**THE IRVINGTON**

**ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.**

A cheerful, homelike hotel **on the Beach**; excellent table; reasonable terms. CHAMBERS & HOOPES.

### New York City

**Good Living—**

good beds—good service—scrupulous cleanliness—quiet—central location. These are a few of the good points of the

**Westminster Hotel**

cor. 16th Street and Irving Place, one block east of Union Square, **New York**

**American Plan; $3.50 per day and up**

4th ave. cars to and from Grand Central Depot, one block away; Broadway cable, two blocks.

### New York

**NEPTUNE BRINE BATHS**

**For Rheumatism, Gout, and Nervous Diseases**

**The Glen Springs**

**A Sanatorium for those Seeking Health and Rest**

A medical staff experienced in the use of the Waters. All approved therapeutic appliances and modern improvements. ALL FORMS OF BATHS.

**VALUABLE MINERAL SPRINGS**

NEPTUNE SPRING is a 67 per cent. Brine, containing the largest amount of Chloride of Calcium of any Spring in the world. Location overlooks thirty miles of Seneca Lake. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

**WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, Manager, Watkins, N.Y.**

**ADIRONDACKS**

**SCHROON LAKE Pine Grove**

A Physician's home for the care and treatment of those suffering from Pulmonary or Nervous affections. Full particulars on application. Best of reference furnished. Open June 1st, 1896. H. W. LINCOLN, M.D., 113 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Dr. Strong's Sanitarium**

**Saratoga Springs, N. Y.**

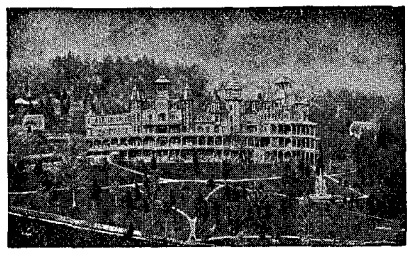
For health or pleasure. The appointments of a first-class Hotel. Elevator, electric bells, sun-parlor, and promenade on the roof. Suites of rooms with baths. Massage, Electricity, all baths and health appliances. New Turkish, Russian, and Natural Sulphur-Water baths. Dry tonic air, **Saratoga** water, croquet, lawn-tennis, etc. Open all the year. Send for illustrated circular.

**Avery's Hotel Cottages** Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I.

30 minutes from Brooklyn and L. I. City. Reopen May 1st. Address FRED'K W. AVERY, 90 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.

**SABBATH DAY POINT HOUSE** ON **Lake George** N. Y. Write for circular to F. E. CARNEY, Sabbath Day Point, N. Y.

### Pennsylvania



**WALTER'S SANITARIUM**

**Walter's Park, Wernersville, Pa.**

In the mountains of Pennsylvania, only 2 hours from Philadelphia, 4¼ hours from New York. The most beautiful of locations. No Malaria, Mosquitoes, or Dew. Air, Water, and Scenery unexcelled in Europe or America. Buildings of mountain granite. Electric Light and Bells, Hydraulic Elevator, Steam Heat and Open Grates, Sun Parlor, Livery, Dairy; Baths, Massage, Swedish Movements, Electricity, Oxygen. Physicians of 25 years' experience. Billiards, Pool, Lawn Tennis, Bowling, Croquet. Circulars free.

Be sure to address correctly, WALTER'S. Always, **WALTER'S SANITARIUM,** Walter's Park, or Wernersville, Pa.

**GRAND VIEW SANITARIUM**

**WERNERSVILLE, PA.** Dry and bracing air. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Drs. WENRICH & DEPPEN.

### Rhode Island

**The New Mathewson**

**Narragansett Pier, R. I.**

**OPENS JUNE 25th**

**SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO 260 FOURTH AVE., N. Y.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Anyone

can make

delicious bouillon or clear beef soup with

**Armour's Extract of BEEF**

boiling water and a pinch of salt. Nothing simpler! Armour's Extract takes the place of home-made "soup stock," goes farther, tastes better and costs no more.

Send for our little book of Culinary Wrinkles—mailed free.

Armour & Company
Chicago.

---

We made an investment in Chicago real estate for Gov. F. M. Drake, of Iowa. We submit, by his permission, without comment, what he says about the result:

**State of Iowa**
**Executive Office**
**Des Moines**

MARCH 24, 1896.

CAMPBELL INVESTMENT CO., Chicago:

*Gentlemen*—Your favor inclosing check received. I beg to assure you that I am more than pleased with the result of my investment. It is not only a high compliment to you to be able to make such a showing in view of the general depression in business, but it confirms me in the opinion I have always had that Chicago is to be the greatest city of the world. Therefore, an investment in Chicago property, carefully made, as I know you are capable of doing, is the safest and best, taking into consideration the minimum of risk and maximum of profit.

I shall be glad to have you call my attention to other investments you are willing to recommend, and keep me posted, so I may be able to avail myself of your good judgment in my future purchases.

Very truly yours,

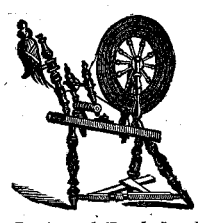
F. M. Drake

We would like to have an opportunity of sending you our plan of investing $10.00 or more per month. Send for our free book.

# CAMPBELL INVESTMENT COMPANY

**112 La Salle Street, Chicago**

---



*Registered Trade-Mark*

# Spring Announcement

YOUR ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO OUR SPRING STOCK OF

**Table Linens** By the yard and in cloths of all sizes with Napkins to match. There are many new designs. Among these "Hail," "Rose," "Fern," and Cosmos" are worthy of mention. Attention is particularly called to the "Cosmos," our latest design for round tables.

**Round Table Cloths** Have been received with much favor by those using round tables, because they hang evenly all around and obviate the untidy appearance which the square cloth with its corners on the floor has heretofore given to the round table. The "Cosmos" design is shown in 2, 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 yards in diameter. A number of other handsome patterns are shown in all of these sizes except the first. The napkins match in design, but are the usual square shape.

**Linen Handkerchiefs** Plain Hemstitched with all widths of hem, in all useful sizes, from eleven to thirty-one inches square, in all qualities that are good. Initial Handkerchiefs for men, women, and children in large variety. Embroidered Handkerchiefs, including the whole range from the very finest example of the French needlewoman's skill down to the inexpensive useful sorts. **Every handkerchief warranted pure linen.** Initials, monograms, crests, etc., embroidered to order.

**Art Linens** Soft, Silky, "Old Bleach" Crashes in all widths from 16 to 54 inches. Colored Linens in a great variety of shades, widths, and qualities. Extra wide Linen Cambrics, Chinese Grass Linens, Momie Cloth, Canvases, Real Russia Crashes, extra wide, Plain Satin Damask, and many other desirable Art Fabrics.

Complete lines of Stamped Linens, Doylies, Tea Cloths, Scarfs, etc., showing the very newest ideas, both in shape and stamping.

**Bed Linens** Hemstitched Linen Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases in various styles of plain and fancy hemstitching, in a full range of sizes and qualities. Any special size made to order on short notice. Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases with hand-embroidered, scalloped hems. Lace-decorated Bed Linens, Linen Sheetings, and Pillow Linens of the best makes, 36 to 108 inches wide.

We have good facilities for hemming, making up, and embroidering in the best manner all kinds of Household Linen.

**Towels and Toweling** Every variety of fringed, hemmed, and hemstitched Towels for Toilet use; rough and smooth, large and small, including all the best things in the celebrated "Old Bleach" make. Full assortments of plain and fancy towelings by the yard. Bath-room Towels and other bath-room requisites of domestic, English, and Continental manufacture.

**Summer Blankets and Quilts** A fresh stock of the best make of Summer Blankets in single, three-quarter, and double bed sizes in all qualities, from the finest down to those at moderate prices. Large varieties of the latest things in white and colored "Patent Satin" Quilts—printed and hand-embroidered Quilts—white English Dimity Quilts—Fringed Quilts for brass beds—Honeycomb Quilts—Fancy Colored Quilts, etc., in all sizes.

**Washable Fabrics** For Summer wear. The most desirable goods of the season, including Linen Batiste, plain and fancy; pure Linen Lawns, Linen Ginghams, Printed and Woven Color Linens for Waists, India Dimities and French Organdies, Azalee and Brilliantee Cloths, Persian Lawns, Nainsooks and Fine Cambrics, Madras, Cheviot, and Oxford Cloths, Real Russia Crashes for Golfing and Cycling Gowns; Galatea and Duck Suitings, etc.

# JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.

**"THE LINEN STORE," 14 West 23d Street, New York City**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED